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NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

AN OVATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

AN IMMENSE CROWD GREETED MR. CLEVELAND AT THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

HE SHOOK HANDS WITH MANY.

FINALLY HAD TO STOP THROUGH PHYSICAL INABILITY TO CONTINUE.

SHORT BUT PITHY SPEECH.

Reminded His Hearers of What Constitutes the Success of the Nation.

NO LEGISLATION FOR SECTIONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—No brighter or balmier sun ever shown on this particular portion of the southland than that which dawned on this morning, presidental day, at the Cotton States and International exposition. The thousands of visitors landed in the city yesterday swelled the throngs in the streets to immense proportions, and locomotion soon became a difficult matter. In accordance with the carefully laid plans of the exposition management, the exercises of the day were all concentrated within the exposition grounds, into which the cohorts of visitors and large proportion of the population of the city emptied themselves during the morning.

The presidental party spent the morning quietly at the Aragon, where they remained until 11 o'clock, when they were driven rapidly to the exposition grounds without any parade whatever. Inside the gates the military was already gathered.

Captain J. F. Burke, of the Gate City guard, acted as marshal. He had in line the Fifth regiment of United States regulars, commanded by Colonel W. L. Kellogg; the Fourth Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel C. A. Nash; the Virginia military institute cadets, commanded by Colonel D. Price; the First company of the Govenor's Foot Guard of Connecticut, commanded by Major Harry E. Hyde; the Second company of the Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut, commanded by Major B. E. Brown; Grimes's battery of Richmond and the Asheville Light Infantry. The troops paraded around the board walk within the fair inclosure and were reviewed by the president from a stand in front of the government building.

After the review the president delivered an address. He was introduced by President Collier, of the exposition company, who referred to him as the man who had been intrusted with the duty of wiping out sectional issues and lines. President Cleveland's appearance at the front of the stand was the signal for an outburst of applause from the multitude.

The President said:

The President's Speech.

"Mr. President: On my own behalf, and for my co-laborers in the executive branch of our government who have accompanied me, I thank you for your kind words of greeting. We are here to congratulate you and your associates upon the splendid success of the expcsition you have set on foot, and upon the evidence which you have gathered chiefly illustrative of southern enterprise, southern industry and southern recuperation.

"But we are also here to claim a share in the pride of your achievement. No portion of our countrymen, wherever found, can exclusively appropriate the glory arising from these suuroundings. They are proofs of American genius and industry, which are the joint possession of all our people, and they represent triumphs of American skill and ingenuity, in which all our citizens, from the highest to the humblest, have a proprietary right.

"While my fellow-citizens of Georgia and her neighboring states may felicitate themselves to the fullest extent upon such evidences as are to be found of the growth and prosperity of interests and enterprises in which they are especially concerned, I cannot be deprived of the enjoyment afforded by the reflection that the work they have done emphasizes in the sight of the world the immense resources and indomitable thrift of the people of the United States.

"It seems to me the thought may be suggested as not inappropriate to this occasion, and what we see about us is an outgrowth of another exposition, inaugurated on American soil more than a century ago, when a new nation was exhibited to the civilized world, guaranteed and protected by a constitution which was ordained and established by the people of the United States, with the declared purpose of promoting their general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posierity.

What Made the Success.

"The success which has attended this exposition of products and manufactures is not altogether due to the quality of the soil or character of the people in any of the contributing states, but it rests largely upon the fact that these states are members of a beneficently governed nation, whose natural resources and advantages everywhere have been developed and improved by the influence of free institutions, and whose people have been stimulated and encouraged by the blessings of personal liberty.

"A contemplation of the benefits vouchsafed to us by our government easily reminds us of the importance of a hearty and united co-operation in their support and protection. We should lovingly watch and guard it, not only because we are recipients of its precious gifts, but for its own sake, and because it has been put in our hands in sacred keeping to prove to the world that man can be trusted with self-government.

"We shall walk in the path of patriotic duty, if, remembering that our free institutions were established to promote the general welfare, we strive for those things which benefit all our people, and each of us is content to receive from a common fund his share of the prosperity thus contributed. We shall miss our duty and forfeit our heritage if, in narrow selfishness, we are heedless of the general welfare, and struggle to wrest from the government private advantages which can only be gained at the expense of our fellow-countrymen.

"I hope I may therefore be permitted in conclusion to suggest as a most important lesson taught by this occasion the absolute necessity to our national health and welfare, and consequently to our individual happiness as citizens, of a careful discrimination in our support of policies, and in our advocacy of political doctrines between those which prompt the promotion of the public welfare and those which simply seem to serve selfish or sectional interests.

"If we are to enjoy the blessings our government was framed to fairly and justly bestow, we shall secure them in due time, by cultivating a spirit of broad American brotherhood and insisting upon such conduct as will, within the spirit of the golden rule, promote the general welfare."

An Enthusiastic Ovation.

The president was greeted by an ovation which lasted for several minutes. Hats were thrown into the air, and boundless enthusiasm was manifested. His speech, though short, consumed considerable time in delivery, because of the frequent interruptions of applause. At its conclusion Mr. Cleveland held an informal reception. A line was formed along the front of the stand, and a squad of police kept it open. President Cleveland took a position on one of the steps and began shaking hands with all the people who pressed up to him.

For five minutes he grasped the hands of the great American citizens at the rate of 105 per minute. Then the number per minute gradually lowered until he was shaking hands at the rate of one every second. In 15 minutes the president's face was covered with perspiration, and he was evidently tiring. For 33 minutes he continued to shake hands with the throng and to speak a pleasant word to many.

He finally said that he was fatigued, and the line was closed. The carriages for the party were driven to the stand, and all were taken to the Piedmont club, where a cold luncheon with champagne was served to the company of 300 people. After luncheon the president began a tour of the grounds, visiting the government building, the main building, the negro building, and inspected the exposition throughout.

The series of courtesies extended to the presidental party was concluded tonight with a reception at the Capital City club, which put itself on record as the most elaborate social function ever undertaken in the south. The chief executive reached the club accompanied by the cabinet and the ladies of the cabinet, betwen 9 and 10 o'clock, and spent an hour or more receiving the 1,500 people present. Major Livingston Mims, president of the club, did the honors of the occasion. After the reception the president and his party boarded their special train and left for Washington.

A SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEW.

Don M. Dickinson Says This Country Should Help Cuba.

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—The "News" to-day prints an extensive interview with Hon. Don M. Dickinson on the Cuban question. Mr. Dickinson's expressions show him to have been a close student of Cuban history and of Spain's oppressions, and his conclusions are regarded to be, to some degree, indicative of the sentiments of the national administration. In the course of the interview Mr. Dickinson says:

"While we must maintain the laws of neutrality, yet the law of humanity is higher, and whether or not the United States recognizes the belligerents or the independence of Cuba, this country should certainly intervene, in the interests of civilization, to restrain the atrocities upon persons and property, daily perpetrated in the island. This is what the Cubans are hoping and praying for. If we can restrain the expression of our natural feeling of sympathy, nor should it restrain, in my opinion, such an expression from this country.

"Cuba is at our doors, in the highways of our commerce—so near that as the murders go on, we can hear the shrieks of women and children, and can see the horrors renewed in Cuba that were practiced by Alva in the Netherlands. We can send our sympathies to Greece, to Poland, to Hungary, but here, at home, at our very doors, shall this struggling people

"'Toss their fettered arms on high,
And groan for freedom's gift in vain?'"

FILIBUSTERS CAPTURED.

British Marines Took Them From a Bahama Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The Cuban expeditions from this country, according to the statements of local leaders, have come to an end by the capture on Sunday, at the British island of Ignagua, in the Bahamas, of one of the most important which has gone from this country for some time. Fifteen of the 21 men captured were acquitted at Wilmington, Del., about a month ago of filibustering. They sailed from New York on October 5 on the steamer Delaware and landed at Igagua, expecting to secure passage thence to Cuba. The men were waiting for a steamer, when a British man-of-war landed some marines and arrested them. They were taken to New Providence, where they are now held as prisoners.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—Three additional torpedo boats have been ordered to Cuba, and another consignment of 1,500 Mauser rifles has been forwarded to Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—The plantation of San Manuel, the property of the Marquis Apezteguia, was burned by a band of 60 insurgents yesterday, commanded by Jose Munez. The insurgents have made an attempt to destroy the bridge at Calmatel, near Cienfugoes, by dynamite, but the structure was only slightly injured. The fine farmhouse of Coferino Machin, in the same vicinity, was burned to the ground by the insurgents. Five additional forts are to be constructed for the defense of Remedios.

SWALLOWED HIS TEETH.

An Accident That May Cause an Allentown Man's Death.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Captain H. C. Wagner, a widely known veteran of Allentown, and secretary of a leading brewing company, is in a critical condition as a result of swallowing his false teeth. He forgot to remove them on going to bed, and at 3 o'clock this morning was awakened by a choking sensation. He was seized with violent spells of vomiting, and later discovered that he had swallowed his teeth.

Captain Wagner was advised to hasten to St. Luke's hospital, at Bethlehem, six miles away, and have an operation performed. On the ride there it was frequently feared he would choke to death. The hospital surgeon would not operate, and the captain hastened home. It is feared that unless an operation is performed peritonitis will result.

Pennsylvania Women Meet.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 23.—At the thirteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Synodical society of Pennsylvania, held to-day, the members of the Lackawanna presbytery were admitted as corresponding members. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. A. D. Landy, of Williamsport, was encouraging. Mrs. D. P. Dwifenderf, of Erie, secretary of literature, gave a detailed statement of the leaflets and magazines distributed in every district. "Synodical echoes from Pittsburg" were read by Mrs. S. P. Harbison, of Allegheny.

Edison Light Plant Leased.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The Pennsylvania heat, light and power company to-day arranged the preliminaries of a 99-year lease of the property of the Edison electric light company. The Pennsylvania company guarantees an 8 per cent dividend on the Edison stock for two years, and 9 per cent dividend thereafter.

Clay to Attack Seward.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

RICHMOND, Ky., Oct. 23.—Cassius M. Clay is preparing a magazine article to prove Secretary Seward's claims of credit for the Alaska purchase untrue.

YOUNG TURKS ARE IN REVOLT.

FIFTY OF THEM SEIZED BY ORDER OF THE SULTAN AND SUMMARILY EXECUTED.

ONE LAWYER TORTURED.

An Alarming Revolutionary Movement Aimed at Turkey's Ruler.

ANOTHER ARMENIAN OUTRAGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.—Disturbances of a serious nature are reported from Kerasun. The Turks attacked the Armenians inhabiting the village of Senlus, in the district of Mudania. Twenty-four persons were killed on both sides.

The grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, has communicated to Shakir Pasha the scheme for reform to be introduced in the vilayetes of Erzeroum, Bitlis, Van, Sivas, Mamuretulaziz and Diarbekir, in Armenia. The high commissioner has been instructed to maintain a scrupulous watch over the execution of the reforms and to report the results by letter to Constantinople. The communication also defines in detail the functions of the high commissioner relative to the amnesty to be granted to political prisoners, and the return of Armenian emigrants and exiles.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A meeting was held to-day of the Armenian relief fund committee for the purpose of raising £8,000 further. The British ambassador at Constantinople has declared that this amount will be necessary to preserve the Armenians from starvation during the winter.

The Duke of Westminster, who is the chairman, expressed the committee's most hearty thanks for the handsome donations by the citizens of New York.

A Constantinople dispatch to the "Standard" says:

"Sinister stories are afloat regarding the vengeance wreaked on the members of the Young Turkish party. A leading Mussulman lawyer named Izzet (whose arrest was reported some time since) was tortured and cast in Inildiz prison on proof of corresponding with the party. There is an unconfirmed report that 50 leaders of this party were arrested on Saturday and were summarily tried and executed on a charge of excesses during the recent Armenian riots. The Young Turks continue vehement talk among themselves, but it is believed the sultan's vigor has nipped the agitation against the palace government. Further, he has had his two brothers, Murad and Reshad, brought to Yildiz, to be kept there till matters have calmed down."

It will be remembered that a dispatch from Constantinople last Saturday told of a warning received by the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, from an Armenian source, that there was a plot by the Young Turkey party to kill him, and thus bring disgrace upon the Armenian people.

The "Chronicle's" Constantinople correspondent says:

"A hundred Turks were arrested on Saturday, and 38 Softas and 5 students of the military college on Monday. All are closely connected with the Young Turkey agitation. The outlook is serious.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Constantinople telegraphs to that paper:

"The foreign ambassadors highly approve the personnel of the commission of control of the Armenian reforms, which the grand vizier has chosen. But the sultan, preferring elastic instruments, is likely to disapprove. If the Armenian reforms are executed in a proper spirit it will greatly benefit the empire. That this should be done is of vital importance, in view of the impending Macedonian difficulty, which is far more menacing than was the Armenian."

FIFTY BELOW ZERO.

Arctic Explorer Jackson Tells of Life in Franz-Josef Land.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The documents brought from the explorer Jackson by the yacht Windward from Fanz-Josef Land, state that the expedition landed at Cape Flora on September 7, and erected log houses. Bear soon appeared to the number of 20, and together with 8 walruses were killed and added to the winter's provisions. The only man who died of scurvy refused to eat bear's meat. The winter was very tempestuous, and the arctic bears prowled around the log cabins and even looked in at the windows. The winter darkness ended on February 25. Jackson and two others started north on March 10, with two ponies and two sledges. The temperature was sometimes 45 degrees below zero. The ponies proved to be invaluable for clambering over hammocks in the ice. The country generally was at a height of 2,500 feet and was covered with ice sheets, which were interrupted along the coast by high basaltic cliffs, on which were found mosses and arctic flowers.

The journey revealed many inaccuracies in the charts. The land was found on the Austria sound coast line to be very different from that shown by the maps of the Austrian expedition. Islands were found where the main land was supposed to exist. The farthest point which was reached was latitude 81 degrees 20 minutes north, where two boats were left for use later in the summer. Three depots were also established en route. Many geological specimens were taken which show that the formation of the land is mainly basaltic.

A second journey began in April, and ended in the middle of May. It was attended with stormy weather, and frequently the temperature was 50 degrees below zero. Progress was difficult on account of the deep crevasses and the morasses of mud.

M'CARTHY REFUSES.

Will Have Nothing to Do With Plunkett's Proposed Conference.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Justin McCarthy, M. P., the Irish leader, has written a letter to the newspapers declining to join in the conferences which the Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, Conservative member of parliament for Dublin University, has been trying to bring about between representatives of the various sections of the Irish parties to discuss measures for the general good of Ireland, which might be jointly submitted to parliament. Mr. McCarthy says he does not believe anything in the way of material improvement in the condition of Ireland will be conferred by parliament, which will extinguish the national desire for home rule. Still he could not take part in any organization having for its object to seeks a substitute for that which he believes is Ireland's greatest need.

The Rebellion in Goa.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.—Advices from Goa say that the mutineers in that territory have wrecked the Carlstian church and the bungalow of the Portuguese administration and captured Lieutenant Corriere, the administrator of the Satteri province, whom they are holding as a ransom.

The Pope's Health.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Oct. 23.—The "Gazette de Lausanne" says that, although it is not true that the pope is dying, it is learned that his strength has rapidly declined during the last few months. His entourage is of the opinion that he will not survive the winter, and it is added that all his vitality seems to be centered in his brain.

IRISH SUBSERVIENCY.

An English-Canadian's View of American Politics.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The "Times" this morning publishes a letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith, dated from Toronto, on October 10, and referring to the Sackville-West incident. The letter says:

"The Irish vote is the bane of all Anglo-Saxon communities. In an intercourse of 30 years I have not met an American who has not felt ashamed of this subserviency."

The professor then dilates upon the "subserviency" shown by the English Liberals to the Irish, and adds: "Whatever the American politicians are, they are not the American people. Their nervous fear of unpopularity sometimes leads them astray. Had President Cleveland mustered courage enough to treat the Murchison letter with the spirit of a high-minded gentleman, he would have gained more votes than he lost."

COREA'S EVACUATION.

Japanese Officials Doubt the St. Petersburg Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Japanese legation has received no dispatches, confirmatory or otherwise, of the reports from St. Petersburg that Japan had decided to evacuate Corea and give her entire energies to the subjugation of Formosa. Officials view the report with some distrust. It is pointed out that there are but 2,000 Japanese soldiers in Corea, so that they would help but slightly in the subjugation of Formosa, where a very large Japanese force is already operating. Moreover, the latest reports from Formosa indicate that the subjugation is practically accomplished. The capital has passed into the hands of the Japanese, and but one small town remains in possession of the Black Flags.

HE IS A LUNATIC.

So Prince Pierre Cannot Be Emperor of Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 23.—It is reported here that the heretofore secret movement said to have been going on in favor of the restoration of the monarchy under Prince Pierre of Saxe-Coburg is assuming larger proportions. The latter is a son of Prince Louis Auguste of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Leopoldine of Brazil. He was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1866.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The officials of the Brazilian embassy here say that Prince Pierre of Saxe-Coburg is in a lunatic asylum in Austria, and that there is no foundation for the report of a movement in Brazil in favor of the restoration of the monarchy.

A LORD'S SUICIDE.

Marquis of Waterford Shoots Himself With a Revolver.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Henry de la Poer Beresford, marquis of Waterford, committed suicide with a revolver at Curragmore. He had been in failing health owing to an accident to his spine while hunting several years ago. Lord William Beresford left London to-night for Waterford. Lord Marcus Beresford says his brother has suffered greatly from despondency. It is feared his wife's health will be seriously affected. Lord Waterford underwent a surgical operation in 1894, which afforded him great relief, but a second accident last June caused a recurrence of his trouble and subjected him to great pain.

THE CRAZE IN KAFFIRS.

Paris Overloaded and a Bank Proposed for the Holders.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The financial article in the "Times" this morning says: "The quantity of Kaffir shares offered from Paris yesterday was so large that it temporarily disorganized the stock market. It is evident that Paris is still overloaded. Several wealthy Paris houses have decided to form a bank with a capital of 2,000,000 francs to accommodate the holders of Kaffirs and thus assist in the liquidation. It remains to be seen whether this is capital enough to prevent a collapse. If not, it can be increased. But naturally, the big men, both here and in Paris, will stop short at involving their own positions."

Eloping Wife in Trouble.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Besson, wife of the musical instrument maker of that name, of Lodon, Paris and New York, who has been arrested at Malaga, Spain, will be arraigned in London on her arrival here on a charge of embezzlement in her husband's business. It is stated that £100,000 is involved. While Mr. Besson was in Paris his wife, after selling the business and the home in London, decamped, with her daughter and with a Spanish traveler for the firm, named Macias Daleary.

Salisbury Was Not Unpleasant.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The United States embassy this afternoon issued a statement denying that Ambassador Bayard had had an interview of an unpleasant nature with the Marquis of Salisbury on the Venezuelan question. The United States officials assert that no communication, written or verbal, from the Marquis of Salisbury could be classed as unpleasant.

VAN ALEN KEEPS MUM.

He Will Give Bail on Colonel Colt's Suit To-Morrow.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 23.—James J. Van Alen, against whom suit has been brought by Colonel Colt for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections, returned to this city to-day, and went at once to Wakehurst, his villa in the suburbs. The writ of arrest against him could not be served, as it was election day, and there is a statute in this state prohibiting arrests in civil suits on election day, the day before or the day after. It is said the writ will be served Friday, at the office of Mr. Van Alen's legal advisor, Colonel Samuel R. Honey, and that Mr. Van Alen will furnish bonds and leave immediately for Europe.

When asked to-night what defense he proposed to make, Mr. Van Alen refused to be interviewed, and said he had been advised by his counsel to say nothing.

M. E. Women's Foreign Missions.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Women's foreign missionary society of the M. E. church convened to-day at the Union M. E. church, and for the next two weeks daily sessions will be held. The meeting is national. This society is composed of 11 branches, the secretaries of which are now here assembled in executive session to receive the reports of the various departments and to map out the plan of action for next year.

Charles Rose Backs Out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Charles D. Rose has cabled the New York yacht club withdrawing his challenge for the America cup. He took that step owing to the general impression that his challenge might be construed as an expression of opinion on the result of the last race.

LOTS OF HELP FOR HAYMAKER.

THE CITY ACCEPTS THE OFFER OF COUNSEL MADE BY THE VIGILANCE LEAGUE.

MAKING HASTE SLOWLY.

More Information About Moreland's Promissory Notes.

BENEFICIARY STILL A MYSTERY.

The Vigilance league now has the opportunity to aid in the prosecution of the men who are charged with having drawn interest on city funds deposited in the banks. District-Attorney Haymaker will ask the league to-day to furnish counsel to assist him in the criminal suits which the city has brought against Major Moreland and W. H. House, respectively ex-city attorney and ex-assistant city attorney.

When Controller Gourley, Mr. Haymaker and members of the finance sub-investigating committee met yesterday in the controller's office it was under the impression that it was to consider the Vigilance league's offer to furnish additional counsel to aid in the prosecution of Moreland and House. All the gentlemen but Mr. Haymaker were under the impression that the league had made this offer, and after a discussion of an hour or so a resolution was adopted accepting it. After the reporters were admitted to the room Controller Gourley got out the letter that the president of the league, J. W. Houston, had written to the committee. The paragraph containing the request to be permitted to furnish counsel reads as follows:

"We ask that our organization be permitted to employ attorneys of integrity and ability to appear at the hearings of your committee, and aid it in its investigation, at our expense."

It then dawned on the minds of the committee and everybody else present that no offer was made to aid in the prosecution of Moreland and House before the courts, and that the league could logically claim there was nothing to hold it, as its proffer contemplated aiding the committee only in its investigations, and not supplying the district-attorney with legal assistance. Consequently, the resolution adopted by the committee was changed to read that the committee requested the league to supply additional counsel. Mr. Haymaker will call on President Houston to-day.

Councilman Thomas H. Thorn's statement in yesterday's "Post" that the maker of the three $5,000 notes found credited to Major Moreland's account in the First national bank was a prominent corporation aroused curiosity about city hall yesterday. Mr. Thorn and the controller were besieged with questions regarding the identity of the maker of the notes, as at various times it has been hinted that the investigation would disclose that Major Moreland had loaned out the funds of the city, which were at his disposal, perhaps to personal friends or prominent politicians for purposes of speculation. Mr. Thorn positively refused to give the name of the corporation, and when asked the reason for his reticence replied:

"The corporation is not on trial, and it may be unfair to it to publish its identity at present. You see, these notes may have been given in payment for liens, and the transaction may have been legitimate. Until something has been shown to the contrary, I think it would be better to observe silence regarding the corporation's name. There exists, of course, another alternative—these notes may be some that were discounted."

"In other words, the city's money may have been loaned out?" Mr. Thorn was asked.

"Yes; it would amount to the same thing. Now, we are trying to learn just what the transaction was in which these notes figured. Controller Gourley called at the First national bank, I understand, but could learn nothing about the business."

Controller Gourley was asked about his visit to the bank. "I saw Mr. Charles E. Speer," he replied, "but could learn nothing. Mr. Speer, who is the vice-president of the bank, told me that he had searched for the records that would show all about the transactions in which the notes figure, but had been unable to find them."

"Don't banks usually preserve such records?" Mr. Thorn was then asked.

"Certainly they do. Nobody ever heard of such papers being thrown away. They ought to be kept forever. I see no way of getting the information we are after except by bringing the legal proceedings against Major Moreland and House to trial and compelling the bank officials to testify under oath."

Late last night Thomas L. Pfarr, a prominent member of the Vigilance league, was asked if the league's offer contemplated the loan of legal assistance for the criminal prosecution of Moreland and House, as well as to aid the finance sub-committee in its investigation.

"I am not a member of the prosecution committee of the league," he said, "but I understand that it is our intention to probe the whole matter to the bottom. I am positive that the league will gladly offer the services of its counsel, J. M. Stoner and J. M. Shields, to help Mr. Haymaker. We want to help in all investigations of the city departments, and in any criminal prosecution that may be entered against derelict municipal officials."

Mr. Haymaker said that not only would he profit by the league's assistance, if it is given, but that he intends himself to engage additional counsel.

FRANCIS HINTON'S SUICIDE.

The Milwaukee Iron King Kills Himself at Paris.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—A telegram from Paris, received here to-day by the family of Francis Hinton, the Milwaukee iron king, announces that Mr. Hinton committed suicide in his hotel in Paris. The dispatch does not give the manner nor cause of the suicide.

Mr. Hinton was a man of great wealth, and was well known in the iron trade throughout the country. He was a friend of Andrew Carnegie, who had a great admiration for him. Mr. Hinton, it is said, was engaged to be married to a girl living in this country, but her name is not known. The remains will be brought to this country for burial.

Murdered at a Dance.

DUNBAR, Pa., Oct. 23.—During a dance near the Vanderbilt coke works, Monday night, Eli Sumner and William Smallwood, both colored, got into a fight. Before they could be separated, nearly everybody was flourishing razors and revolvers and several shots were fired. Smallwood was shot three times through the head by Sumner, who fled.

Forest Fires Threaten a Town.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 23.—Forest fires have again broken out along the line of the West Virginia Central railroad, and threaten the town of Davis. The saw and pulp works and the tannery at Davis have closed down and the employes are fighting the fire. The wind is blowing a gale.

OLNEY NOT TO RESIGN.

He and the President in Accord on Foreign Questions.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The published report that Secretary Olney contemplates resigning from the cabinet because the president declines to sustain his vigorous foreign policy is without foundation. Secretary Olney is carrying out the foreign policy which President Cleveland had determined upon long ago. In the matter of our foreign relations, as indeed upon other important questions, President Cleveland himself determines the policy of the administration. When Attorney-General Olney accepted the state portfolio he knew, even to small details, the president's purposes with regard to Venezuela and such other foreign questions as had received any consideration whatever by this government. In the consideration of these questions the president manifested his confidence in the ability of Attorney-General Olney by calling him into conference, together with the secretary of state.

It had been the intention of the president, and the late Secretary Gresham understood and approved that purpose, to maintain a firm attitude with regard to the Venezuelan boundary question. Secretary Olney was not duped into accepting the secretaryship of state as irresponsible critics of the president would have the country believe. The personal relations between the president and Secretary Olney remain as hitherto, of the closest and most confidential nature.

The ovation extended to President Cleveland in Atlanta, and at the various points where his train was stopped, is a very distinct contradiction of the report that he has lost his popularity in the south. The people of the southern states have thus far manifested their old-time favoritism for and confidence in President Cleveland. The third term suggestion does not seem to have yet impressed them as any reason why the president should be regarded with suspicion.

The Associated Press says: "The published intimation that Secretary Olney intends to resign because he has not been supported by the president in his foreign policy is wholly discredited here, and persons close to the secretary insist that the relations between him and the president are of the most cordial and intimate nature, and have been such since Mr. Olney assumed the administration of the state department. His visit to Boston is said to have been required by pressing private business, and he was enabled to plead an excuse for his absence from the Atlanta party on the ground that he would be expected to accompany a number of diplomats from Washington to Atlanta later on, to be present there on diplomatic day."

FEAR A LYNCHING.

A Tiffin Farmer Kills One Officer and Wounds Another.

TIFFIN, O., Oct. 23.—Lee Martin, a farmer of near Watson, to-day tried to strangle a small boy. The boy's screams brought Frank Burkart, who was hunting in the woods close by. Burkart swore out a warrant for Martin's arrest and to-night Officer Sweeney and Marshal Shultz started to the scene. When they reached the home of Martin a terrible struggle occurred. Marshal Shultz was shot and died within a few minutes. Officer Sweeney was also shot, but not fatally. Martin was lodged in jail in this city. Large crowds were gathering about the jail at midnight, and it is feared Martin will be lynched before morning.

FRANCISCAN SISTERS' HOME.

They Will Re-Establish the Mother House in Germany.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—The Franciscan sisters of St. Joseph's convent, this city, have purchased a hotel at Erlenbad, a celebrated resort in Germany, and will use the hotel building and grounds for the mother house of the order, which is to be re-established in Europe. Erlenbad is but a few miles from the old home of the order, from which the sisters were driven in 1872 by the government. The property cost 95,000 marks. Considerable trouble was experienced by the sisters in securing the consent of the German government to the purchase, and probably but for the services of Archbishop Seardetl they would have failed altogether.

WIRE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

The National Association of Life Underwriters are in convention at Philadelphia.

The high school building at Delta, Ia., burned yesterday. Nine people were hurt.

Snow has fallen every day for a week, at Michigamme, Mich., and there is good sleighing.

Two men were killed and four injured by a collision on the Wabash railroad, near Mexico, Mo.

Enoch A. Thompson, of Minneapolis, claims to be an heir to an Irish estate, near Belfast, worth $80,000,000.

Jack Henderson, white, who attempted to assault his employer's wife, was lynched at Vinegar Bend, Ala.

An explosion of celluloid in the Fibreloid works, at Newburgport, Mass., yesterday, killed C. P. McManus and wounded five others, two fatally.

Ex-Congressman John Dorsey was acquitted at Lincoln, Neb., of a charge of falsifying the books of the Ponca national bank, of which he was president.

The Nashville (Tenn.) jail is so crowded with moonshiners and internal revenue law violators that about 50 prisoners will have to be sent to the neighboring jails.

The steamer City of St. Augustine, from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., was burned at sea, off Cape Hatteras, Sunday morning. The crew has not been heard from.

By the wreck of a freight train which ran into a drove of cattle near Max Meadows, Va., three men were instantly killed and several others, mostly tramps, were injured.

Governor McIntyre, of Colorado, has appealed to General Wheaton, of the United States army, to remove the Ute Indians from Utah from Colorado, as they are slaughtering game indiscriminately.

The building of the dam in the Rainy river, at Rat Portage, Ont., will submerge 60,000 acres of fertile land in the United States, and probably cause trouble between Canada and this country.

The Detroit dry dock company, which may get the contract for building two of the six new United States gunboats, wants to build the vessels entire at Detroit, instead of assembling the parts at Seattle, Wash.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage was last night installed co-pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Washington, D. C., where President Cleveland attends. Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, of Pittsburg, a son, was among the attendants.

The supreme court of the United States yesterday dismissed the case of the Flournoy live stock company against Captain Beck, agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, who sued to restrain the captain from ejecting settlers from the Indian reservation, on which the Flournoy company had leases.

JAPAN WILL LEAVE COREA.

THE EVACUATION WAS DECIDED ON IN ORDER TO BETTER CONQUER FORMOSA.

MORE DISORDER AT SEOUL.

China Will Pay Its Heavy War Indemnity in British Currency.

A NEW JAPANESE BOND ISSUE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—It is learned from a good source that Japan has decided to evacuate Corea in order to avoid complications and to enable the government to concentrate its energies upon the subjugation of Formosa.

It is officially announced that the Russian minister in Corea has taken no official action whatever relative to the situation there, although he does not recognize or approve of the illegal state of affairs existing.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The "Times" has an editorial this morning on the situation in the far east. It expresses the opinion that Japan might not be reluctant to escape difficulties by placing forces under a collective guarantee of the powers. "If that were done," says the "Times," "a great source of possible danger would be removed. This solution ought not to be beyond the reach of diplomacy."

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The "Herald's" special from Seoul says: "The Tai-Won-Kun, the king's father, who is wielding the supreme power, is still imprisoning those whom he believes to be his enemies. The king, whose authority is completely oversnadowed, is in fear of his life, and the powers have been asked to unite in affording him protection."

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 22.—Advices by the steamship Empress of Japan, received here to-day, are as follows:

"Japan has agreed to receive the first instalment of the Chinese indemnity of 200,000,000 taels in British currency at the rate of £1 sterling for 6 kuping taels and 78-100. An additional issue of Japanese 5 per cent loan bonds to the amount of 10,000,000 yen has been ordered by the finance department. These bonds will not go into the market, but will mostly be awarded to wounded soldiers and families of the slain.

The edict of the Emperor of China depriving the ex-viceroy of the Sze-Chuen province of his rank and titles and excluding him perpetually from the public service, has thrown the highest official circles of the empire into consternation. It is the first instance on record of a permanent degradation of so exalted a personage in obedience to the demand of a foreign power. The court endeavors to maintain its pretensions of superiority to external influences, by declaring that Liu Ping Chang's punishment had been decided upon before the English ultimatum was received, but this fiction imposes upon nobody. The Tsung Li Yamen had resisted stubbornly until the order of the British naval demonstration on the Yang Sie was issued.

The United States commission to Chen Tu has been strengthened by the substitution of Mr. Cheskire, the Chinese-speaking secretary of the American legation at Peking, for the missionary who was previously appointed to serve. The change is universally approved, though the efficacy of sending a party at all at this late date is questioned.

The steamship Belgic, which was ashore off Yokohama, was floated October 10. The ship was towed to the docks south of Yokohama and docked. The floating of the vessel was accomplished by a combination of circumstances. Several steamers had lines on the vessel, cables from anchors were led up to windlasses, and there was an extra high tide. The extent of the ship's damages had not been determined when the Empress sailed.

BUT ONE MORE WITNESS.

Arguments Will Begin in the Durant Trial To-Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—After a bitter legal struggle, lasting three months, the testimony in the trial of Theodore Durant is in, and to-morrow the arguments will begin. District-Attorney Barnes will have but one more witness, whose examination will last but a few minutes.

Miss Carrie Cunningham, a newspaper reporter who visited Durant at the prison frequently, to-day testified that Durant told her he saw Blanche Lamont on the second floor of the belfry, where she was murdered, on the day of the murder. An effort was made to secure a statement from the witness as to an alleged confession made by Durant, but the court sustained an objection. On cross-examination the witness said, at the suggestion of the newspaper by which she was employed, she expressed the greatest friendship for the prisoner, and frequently sent him papers, magazines and flowers. She denied she ever took an oath and kissed the bible, after promising Durant not to publish anything he told her. She said she promised Durant she would not publish anything he told her, and kept her word.

Two physicians testified that Durant did not have the appearance of one who had been partly asphyxiated when he met Organist King in the church, on the afternoon of April 3. King had testified that Durant was pale and trembling when he saw him. Drs. May and Rosenstein testified that the first effect of gas was to flush the face and lips and inflame the eyes.

THE BIG FIGHT.

It Is Now Off for Good—Can't Battle in Arkansas.

HOT SPRINGS, Oct. 23.—The supreme court at Little Rock to-day rendered its decision in the Corbett case. Judge Leatherman's decision was reversed and the prize fight law sustained. Corbett was remanded back to the custody of the sheriff of Garland county. Chief Justice Bunn severely criticised Chancellor Leatherman.

There are some warm people in Hot Springs this morning. It appears that Dalton, who made the offer of a $10,000 purse on behalf of the Hot Springs athletic club, had no authority to do so. He is a Chicago saloon-keeper, and formerly ran a place in Chicago known as "Engel's Pavilion."

Martin Julian, after the news of the supreme court decision, said: "Now that we are barred out of Arkansas, Fitzsimmons is prepared to accept Mr. Brady's offer, made in Dallas, that we fight in private. We will go anywhere on earth in order to get a fight out of Corbett on November 1. Fitzsimmons wants to fight Corbett for the side wager of $10,000. Corbett has repeatedly stated that he would fight Fitzsimmons in a room, in a balloon or in a barrel, and we are perfectly willing to meet him under any of these conditions."

Illinois Coal to Advance.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—Forty coal operators of central Illinois met here to-day and formed an association for mutual protection. They agreed to maintain a uniform scale of wages and selling prices. It was decided to advance prices of soft coal 25 cents a ton for November throughout the Peoria field.

CANNOT SPEAK YET.

Mr. Campbell Will Not Resume His Campaign Until Monday.

Special to The P

BAD NEWS FOR FIELD SHOTS.

GAME BIRDS SO SCARCE THAT SPORTSMEN AGREE NOT TO HUNT THEM.

POOR OUTLOOK THIS FALL.

Nimrod Shaner Stoutly Defends the Farmer Folks.

THE RABBIT AND THE STONE PILE.

Pheasants and squirrels being turned over to the questionable mercies of the hunters by the law on October 1, sportsmen by the score are returning to Pittsburg every evening laden down more with tales of their adventures and the scarcity of some kinds of game, rather than with any consequential trophies of their prowess or marksmanship. Concerning the outlook for field shooting this fall, a "Post" reporter yesterday induced John W. Hague, who loves occasionally to exchange his law books for his gun, to give up some of the most reliable information brought in by the story-telling hunters.

"So far as I have been able to learn," said Mr. Hague, "feathered game is scarce. The pheasants, or partridges, are few, and the quail fewer still. Squirrels are plentiful, as are also rabbits. I know of several coveys of quail, but they are on private grounds. A number of hunters have told me that quail were scarce, and they were acquainted with the country for a radius of a hundred miles about Pittsburg."

"To what do sportsmen attribute the large falling off in the number of quail?"

"To the cold winters and the pot-hunters. Last winter there was much snow; and when there was no snow there was rain, which resulted in frozen ground. Then, too, the fences and branches of trees were covered with ice for long periods. All these conditions combined made it difficult for the birds to get food. A quail, as well as a pheasant, will stand a great deal of cold weather when it can get food, but when it must go hungry during cold spells it is in danger of freezing to death. The rigid weather of the last two winters may thus be held responsible for the destruction of a large number of quail.

The Ruthless Pot-Hunter.

"Many birds, however, fell victims to pot-hunters, who are usually farmers and their boys. They shoot quail to eat, not for the sport of it. If they can shoot into a covey on the ground and kill three or four birds they will be bragging about it in the village store for a month. They can't shoot a bird on the wing and see no sport in trying to. On the other hand, a true sportsman won't shoot a quail except in flight. If he wanted to shoot just to get meat, he could do better by shooting chickens in the barnyard."

"How do the birds thrive that are brought here from a distance?"

"Fairly well, when they have a chance. Large numbers have been brought here from Tennessee and liberated, and I know of a private place in which 50 dozen were let loose. As the quail season does not open until November 1 no special effort has been made to look up the strangers, and so it is not known how they are getting along. They are in danger, of course, of being killed by the pot-hunters, the more so because they are inclined to be a little tame. This may also be said of the Mongolian pheasants, large numbers of which have been bred in captivity and then turned loose in the woods. Naturally, they do not take to flight at the approach of a hunter as quickly as a wild bird, which is just what suits pot-hunters, who would be mean enough to kill them with the gun as a club, could they get near enough, in order to save powder and shot. But the birds who get through the first year become wild enough by the following season, as do also their young. If we could get a law protecting game for three years, and enforce it, quail and pheasants would be plenty, but under present brutal conditions it must not be expected that many can survive. The wonder is that any are left. Why, only a day or two ago a man from the country told me that a neighbor of his had killed four out of a covey of quail that had come up to his house to feed, he standing in the door when he shot the birds—and at a time when the law provided a penalty of $10 for every quail killed."

At the market house Elmer E. Shaner, the restaurateur, who is another local nimrod of note, talked quail.

He's Marked Them Down.

"Yes, quail are scarce," he said, "but I know of a number of coveys, though no one is going to get a chance at them if I can help it. I have seen several coveys along the Baltimore & Ohio, but the largest ones I saw in Butler county, where I was hunting the other day. I saw two coveys of about 20 birds each, and two of perhaps 15 each. In the party besides myself were George Cochran, Dr. James W. Dickson, Barton Grubb, Elmer Smith, Joseph Graff and Edward Swartwood. We got ten or a dozen pheasants. All of us agreed not to shoot a quail in Pennsylvania this year, and I know of other Pittsburg sportsmen who will resist the same temptation. We want to give the birds a chance. A gentleman who returned today from Washington county brought in 20 squirrels, but did not see a quail during the three days he was hunting."

"Where do all the quail get to?"

"Those brought here from Tennessee go south; there is no doubt in my mind that quail migrate, like other birds. Early in the fall, before shooting time, Tennessee quail may be seen here and there, but by the time the gunner is looking for them they are gone; that is, they have hurried away to a warmer climate. Kansas birds do better, if the weather is not too severe. Last winter many birds starved, and others were frozen to death."

"And the farmers ate the rest?"

"Now that's an old story I don't believe. Farmers have no time to hunt, and they don't hunt. Further, they can't shoot a bird on the wing, and they rarely run across a covey, which would be their only chance of killing a quail. You go about Pittsburg and ask the men brought up on farms how many quail they killed out of coveys and you will be surprised. The farmer's game is the rabbit, which, by the way, may now be seen in every cover, rarely having been so plentiful in these parts. Chasing birds is too much like work for the farmer. What he really enjoys is digging bonnie out of a stone pile."

WIPING OUT THE 'GATORS.

Hunters Are Rapidly Killing the Saurians in Florida Waters.

It is estimated, the Washington "Star" says, that 2,500,000 alligators were killed in Florida between 1880 and 1894. In 1889 three firms, located at Kissimmee for the purpose of buying skins taken in the regions between Lake Kissimmee and Lake Okeechobee, handled 30,000 hides. During the same year 12 hunters brought to Ft. Pierce 4,000 pelts. Two firms in Jacksonville handled 30,000 skins in 1889. A few years ago an expert hunter could easily secure 600 alligators in three weeks, and one man at Cocoa killed 42 in one night. The skins are paid for in provisions and ammunition mainly. Dealers get 65 cents apiece for them from tanners in New York.

In 1890 about 250 pounds of alligator teeth were sold, hunters receiving from $1 to $2 a pound for them. They are removed by burying the heads and rotting out the teeth. Of the best teeth, about 70 make a pound. The stuffing of alligators and the polishing of the teeth give employment to 40 persons. Unfortunately, alligators grow very slowly. At 15 years of age they are only two feet long. A 12-footer may be supposed reasonably to be 75 years old. It is believed that they grow as long as they live, and probably live longer than any other animal.

In Jacksonville, which is the center of the traffic, from 8,000 to 10,000 alligators are sold to tourists annually—nearly all of them baby ones. The latter are collected in considerable numbers by professional hunters, who receive for them from $20 to $25 a hundred. Some of them are disposed of alive at retail, but many are stuffed. An infant alligator stuffed is worth 25 cents more than a live one. Saurians 6 to 12 feet long fetch from $12 to $15.

CROSS SUITS FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Colonel Colt Asks for Separation From Her Husband, the Millionaire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21.—Mrs. Samuel P. Colt began suit for divorce today, forestalling the action which her husband was expected to institute. In the papers filed by Mrs. Colt's attorney, infidelity on the part of Colonel Colt is alleged, but no co-respondent is named. The petitioner asks for an allowance for separate maintenance, for the custody of her two children, and that Mr. Colt be restrained from disposing or encumbering any of his property until the petition is heard by the court. An allowance of counsel fees and for her maintenance during the proceedings in court is also asked for. Colonel Colt is a former attorney-general of the state and the president of several manufacturing and commercial institutions, and he and Mrs. Colt are well known in Newport, New York and Washington society.

It is said that Mrs. Colt tried to arrange a separation and secure a settlement of money from her husband, to avoid the notoriety of a divorce suit, and that he refused to accede to the settlement. Mrs. Colt absolutely refuses to talk of the case, but her lawyers gave out the following statement this afternoon:

"A number of prominent society people started for Jackson Falls, N. H., early in August. Colonel Colt was one of the party, and so was a distant relative of his, a society woman of New York. His attentions to this young lady became so marked that three of the party became so gusted and came home to Providence. Hence the present trouble."

A sensational feature was added to the case this afternoon by the issuance of a writ for the arrest of J. J. Van Allen, of Newport, on the charge of alienation of the affections of Mrs. Colt, damages being demanded by Colonel Colt in the sum of $200,000. A deputy sheriff started to-night for Newport to serve the writ, and in the event of Van Alen's arrest, $400,000 bonds must be furnished before he can leave jail.

Colonel Colt, it is asserted, will also bring suit for divorce, on the grounds of infidelity, naming J. J. Van Alen as the co-respondent.

Colonel Colt's evidence is said to be of the most complete character, and report has it that it includes a bundle of letters from Van Alen to Mrs. Colt, one of which was found in Mrs. Colt's apartments when she was stopping at a New York hotel. Colonel Colt, it is said, will also declare that he wrote to Van Alen at his wife's suggestion, asking him to be so kind as to keep away from her and his home, and it is further alleged that he will then show that within a few hours his wife and the millionaire were in communication once more. Mrs. Colt has not yet had her petition for divorce filed with the court.

J. J. Van Alen has been for years one of the wealthiest bachelors in Newport, where he has a palatial residence. His appointment as minister to Italy by President Cleveland in 1893 and his subsequent declination before congress had a chance to act upon it are still fresh in the public mind.

Explosion on the Kun-Pai.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.—Private advices received from Kim-Chow say that the disaster to the steamer Kun-Pai occurred on the morning of October 14, about 20 miles from Kim-Chow. Captain Soden, the first and second mates, the first and second engineers and one passenger are dead. There were 300 soldiers aboard when the first powder exploded, setting the vessel on fire. In half an hour there was a second explosion, which almost wrecked the vessel. Twenty-seven of the wounded were brought to land and placed in the hospital at Kim-Chow.

Pointed Question to Altgeld.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Acting Secretary McAdoo, of the navy department, has addressed a letter to Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, asking the point-blank question as to whether the state has sold the brick ship Illinois, donated for the use of the naval militia. This, probably, is precedent to a presentation of the demands of the navy department for a return of the ship and her equipments.

A Raging Forest Fire.

A big forest fire is raging in the vicinity of Sampson's mills, about four miles east of McKeesport. The fire broke out Monday night and was still burning furiously yesterday. The farmers residing in the neighborhood are thoroughly alarmed, and had much trouble in saving outbuildings and fences. About 60 acres of timber has been destroyed. Water with which to fight the fire is very scarce.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Rheumatism Cured

Blood Purified and Health Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

James H. Brown is watchman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Pittsburg, Pa. Regarding Hood's he writes:

"Three years ago I was seized with inflammatory rheumatism. I was taken to the hospital for treatment and when discharged I was not able to follow my usual occupation. It was then I

Commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and after using it some weeks the pain and swelling left me and has not returned. I continued taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now in my usual health, being able to work every day." JAMES H. BROWN, 154 1-2 Forty-fifth Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

MINERS RETURN TO WORK.

The Central Pennsylvania Strikers Are Losing Ground.

ALTOONA, Oct. 23.—Reports received in this city to-day from the different mining districts composing the central Pennsylvania region indicate that the strikers are losing ground. The 400 men of the Berwind-White, Henrietta and Dunlo coal company, at Dunlo, resumed operations this morning. The Bennington miners this morning decided to resume to-morrow. The Cresson shaft is in operation. Stineman & Scott's men at South Fork are working, as are also most of the miners at Patton, Glen Campbell, Frugality, Kittanning Point, Glen White, Blacklick and Hastings. The miners are still out at Gallitzin, Lilly, Bens Creek, Trout Run and Portage. A telephone message from P. H. Walls, at Frugality, states that notwithstanding these reportst, the probability is that the strike will be made general to-morrow.

PHILIPSBURG, Oct. 23.—The question of a general suspension in the Clearfield region was not definitely determined at last night's mass meeting at Houtzdale. After a lengthy session it was resolved to hold a daylight mass meeting at Ramey to-morrow to take definite action.

REYNOLDSVILLE, Oct. 23.—The employes of the Bell, Lewis & Yates coal mining company are not ready to return to work at 55 cents per ton, as stated. The leaders at the slack dump returned to work to-day, but all other men are out.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 23.—Word was received here late to-night that all the mines in this portion of the district will return to work in the morning. The sudden change in the situation was made this evening at mass meetings held all along the line.

Shot His Father Twice.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 23.—Howard Ray, who lives near Coaltown, this county, was shot twice by his son Clark early Monday morning, but nothing was known of it until to-day. Clark fled. Ray was shot in the left side of the breast and in the groin. The wounded man was quarreling with his wife and the son rushed downstairs from bed. When he grappled with his father the latter struck at him with a hatchet, which he dodged, and then fired at his father with a revolver.

The Juror Winked Too Much.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—A juror's winking habit may subject this county to a retrial of an important criminal prosecution. In the case against Merchant Jacob Drass, who was convicted of defrauding creditors, the defendant moved for a new trial to-day, and one of the reasons is that a juror winked several times at the prosecutor, G. A. Horner, a Baltimore wholesale merchant, during the trial. The court took the case under advisement.

Threats Prevent a Wedding.

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 23.—Rev. W. Reed Newell, of Chicago, was to have married Miss Millie Woodworth, of this place, last evening. The two were students at Wooster university several years ago, and were then engaged. Newell became insane through overstudy, and the wedding did not take place. Last night license was secured and the couple, but the wedding did not take place. It is stated that Mrs. Woodsworth threatened suicide if the marriage occurred.

Going to China to Preach.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Oct. 23.—Rev. Elmer McBurney and wife have started to China as missionaries for the Reformed Presbyterian church. They will stop at Blanchard, Ia., to-morrow, to attend the wedding of a brother, Rev. George McBurney, who will go as a missionary to the Indian territory. Mr. McBurney and his wife will sail from San Francisco on November 12.

For a Presbyterian College.

WHEELING, Oct. 23.—The presbytery of Lexington to-day accepted the proposition of United States Senator Elkins and ex-Senator H. G. Davis to contribute $30,000 cash and the site for a Presbyterian college if the presbytery would raise a like amount. The matter will now come up before the West Virginia synod at its coming meeting.

Harness Wants a New Trial.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 23.—The attorney for Tom Harness, who has been convicted of "involuntary manslaughter" in causing the death of Mark Perry, to-day applied for a new trial, holding that Harness is either guilty of murder in the second degree, or innocent. Judge Jackson reserved his decision until to-morrow.

Lutheran Conference Closes.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Oct. 23.—The annual sconvention of the Lutheran middle conference closed its sessions at noon to-day. This forenoon Rev. F. W. Kohler and Rev. R. E. McDaniel discussed the progress of the Lutherans in this county. Addresses were also made by Rev. J. L. Smith, D. D., and others.

Mr. 75 Will Marry Miss 17.

KITTANNING, Pa., Oct. 23.—A marriage license has been issued here to David Irwin, a widower, aged 75 years, and Martha J. Peters, aged 17 years, both of Queenstown, this county. The groom is a mail-carrier.

News From Three States.

A shutdown of the Kanawha coke ovens is rumored.

There is talk at Beaver, Pa., of annexing the neighboring borough of Bridgewater.

W. P. Kerr & Co.'s grocery at Beaver Falls, Pa., was seized on attachments by the sheriff.

Albert Howard, of near Huntington, W. Va., was fatally injured by being thrown from a horse.

Fire at Hopkins Mill, near Reynoldsville, Pa., destroyed a large quantity of standing and cut timber.

Alexander Hunter's home, Cook township, near Greensburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $2,000.

In a runaway accident at Sharon, Pa., yesterday John Chase and E. A. Bingham were seriously injured.

Ceres, a village near Bradford, Pa., was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $15,000, with insurance of $9,000.

The motormen of the East Liverpool and Wellsville (O.) street railway, have won their strike for 18 cents an hour.

The tri-partisan committee of Mansfield, O., refuses to investigate charges of municipal corruption, because of lack of full power.

Charles Forbes, of Pitcairn, Allegheny county, Pa., has been arrested for an alleged criminal assault on Mrs. Joe Shuster.

W. H. H. Kessel is suing Altoona, Pa., for $15,000 damages for the ruin of his land by the city's sewage. It is a test case for similar claims.

George W. Cobb, who sued William I. Hay, at Morgantown, W. Va., for $10,000 for alienating his wife's affections, yesterday obtained a verdict for $3,500.

The John T. McGraw coal company has sold 5,000 acres of valuable coal lands near Flemington, Marion county, W. Va., to the Elk Garden coal company. The coal will be mined at once.

James Barker, master of a Baltimore & Ohio wrecking crew, was killed at a crossing near Newark, O., yesterday. Master Mechanic Weisgarber, who was with him, escaped with a dislocated shoulder.

Joseph Stillwell, of Toronto, O., twice threw himself in front of a train and then tried to cut his throat in effort to commit suicide, but was thwarted each time. He had been drunk, and was despondent.

Joseph Masser, a farmer of near Broadford, Fayette county, Pa., was killed by a Baltimore & Ohio train near Dawson station, Tuesday night. He was crossing the track when the fast line struck him and his wagon.

FARMING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

SOME TILLERS OF THE SOIL WHO HAVE A HARD TIME MAKING A LIVING.

BUT THEY HAVE PLEASURES.

Husking Bees and Clearing Frolics Combine Work and Play.

A RAPID GROWTH OF FOREST.

Correspondence of The Post.

DUNBAR, Pa., Oct. 19.—East of Dunbar for miles and miles is one of the most noted mountain farm regions in western Pennsylvania. At this season of the year the farmers are busy husking corn and gathering in their buckwheat crop. One who has never spent the year among the mountain farms of Fayette county can form no idea of the life of the mountain people. Work is but a mild name for the efforts the farmer must make to get the land in condition for raising his crops. The months of October and November, although two of the busiest months in the year, are also the most pleasant ones. The "husking bees" and frolics for clearing timber land, which were prevalent in the good old times long past, are comm[illegible] occurrences among the mountain far[illegible]

After the corn has been cut[illegible] a farmer invites the mo[illegible] miles around to a "huskin[illegible] erally styled. Early in t[illegible] vited guests begin to [illegible] large barn is filled [illegible] ers, who make th[illegible] Young men and [illegible] grandmothers all[illegible] of jollification.[illegible] the center of [illegible] grant, when [illegible] served to [illegible] comes arr[illegible] crib well[illegible] stacked a[illegible]

These husk[illegible] around the district[illegible] his corn ready for the [illegible] est farmer in the region, w[illegible] to furnish but little or no hel[illegible] is helped as much as the richest.

"Frolics" are also of common occurrence, and seldom a farmer refuses to attend one of these when he receives an invitation. When a farmer has a piece of land to be cleared, he invites his neighbors to a frolic, and they all assemble and begin work. With their two-edged axes and large "clearing" prongs or forks they soon lay low the mighty trees and cut down the undergrowth, until only stumps are left to tell that the beautiful cleared piece of ground was once a woodland. While the men are at work clearing the land, the women folks are at the house preparing the sumptuous feast of the day.

But not only are these frolics held for clearing timber, but if there is any work that anyone is unable to do by himself, neighbor, he has a day set apart, and the work is soon completed for him by his neighbors. The work is done in a way that reminds one of the early colonists, when they worked and had all things in common.

After a piece of timber has been cleared is is generally planted in buckwheat, which is sure to grow and will thrive on most any kind of land. After the land has been put in buckwheat for a year it is in fine condition for most any kind of seed, and is almost sure to yield a large harvest.

Another common sight on the mountain farms during the month of October is the cutting and flailing of the buckwheat crop, which grain is extensively cultivated in these farm regions. Many people who enjoy the buckwheat cakes throughout the cold winter months have but little idea of the production and culture of this cereal. It is so hardy that it will grow where other grains would never make a show above ground. Some weeks ago the mountains were white with buckwheat blossoms, and the merry honey-bees were flying thick backward and forward from the fields to their hives, either in boxed homes at some farmer's house, or to some hollow tree or crevice in a rock. When the blossoms have faded and the black covered grains are ripe, the farmer cuts the crop with the scythe or cradle. Mowers or reapers are unknown on the mountain farms, as they would be practically useless on account of the rough and steep fields. The north hillsides are generally cleared and planted first, as the ground dries out better and is less exposed to the cold than the opposite sides. When the buckwheat crop has been cut, shocked and dried, it is taken to the barn, or more often to a level place in the field, where it is thrashed out by the farmers with their rude flails.

If thrashed in the field, a large platform is erected, and the buckwheat piled around in a circle, and the work begins. When the grain has been thoroughly separated from the straw, the chaff and grain is run through a large windmill, which is turned by a horse, by hand, and which separates the grain from the chaff. The buckwheat is put in bags and hauled away. A rude shed-like roof is then erected, on which the straw is piled, leaving a large room beneath the stack, which later becomes the winter quarters of the sheep, raised to some extent on the mountains. The sheep are kept warm beneath the stack, and at the same time can reach up and pull down the straw from above, and keep alive. This method of wintering the sheep for the first few winter months is one known only, or at least used only, by western Pennsylvania farmers.

The obstacles which a farmer intending to lay out a claim in the mountain regions of this country endures are many. It is continual work and push and tug from morning till night, all through the spring, summer and fall, for years, until the land has been somewhat conquered. But to conquer the land is almost an impossibility. Often after a piece of land has been cleared for years and planted in corn, and the corn is ready to be cut, large saplings, some of them above the tassels of the corn, are cut with it; and if a piece of land has been left for a year or two untouched it will again have to be cleared the next year, so rapid is the growth of trees, etc. There are some kinds of roots that it is almost impossible to kill. Eight or nine miles back in the mountains from Dunbar, near where once stood the old Laurel furnaces, which were in operation in the early part of this century, are forests which were once fields abounding in beautiful and abundant crops of corn or buckwheat. I stood in the midst of a forest one day and was told that on the spot I stood there was once a mountain home and a little farm around. The forest has blotted it out of existence.

The farmers as a rule still live in their large log houses, with perhaps a frame addition or weather-boarding put on over the logs. The historic old fireplace, built far back in the wall, very wide and extremely long, is seen in most of the houses, which also have the large stone chimney, running up the side of the house. Here before the open fireplace, where the burning logs throw out both heat and light, the farmer and his happy family pass the pleasant winter hours. The floors are made of the oaken boards, wide and thick, destined to live for ages, and many homes have the broad open doors on each side of the house. In some places the old log houses have been replaced by modern ones, but they are scarce and far between. The mountaineers can erect the log houses and make them large and commodious at much less expense than they can put up more modern dwellings, and they prefer to live as their fathers lived, and die as they died.

It is a common thing to find children 12 or 15 years of age in families in the mountain regions who have never been away from home, even to Dunbar, eight or ten miles away. All the marketing is done at points many miles distant, and the farmers are obliged to take a day to take their produce and marketing to town over rough mountain roads. Everywhere one can see the primitive modes of farm life such as existed nearly a century ago, and which may perhaps exist for another generation. JOHN L. STEWART.

A DECLARATION OF LIBERTY.

Utah Democrats Will Resist Mormon Priests' Influence in Politics.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Oct. 22.—The Democratic territorial convention which was held at Ogden September 5 was reconvened here to-day. A committee composed of one member from each county was appointed to formulate an address to the people, and presented a lengthy report, the larger part of which was a review of the religion and politics of Utah from the first settlement of this valley up to the present time.

It notes that for many years there was a complete union of church and state, and gives an account of the struggle between the Mormon and liberal parties. All the facts relating to the division of the people on national party lines are detailed. The history of the parties during the last three years, with the relation of the church to the state, is brought up to the time of the recent priesthood meeting. While no charge is made against the church itself, an open charge is made that some individuals in the Mormon church are using church influence to further the cause of the Republican party and that such influence resulted in the election of a Republican ticket of the last election. The address closes as follows:

"We declare the truth to be: That man may worship his Maker as his conscience dictates; that no state nor political party has the right to interfere with this great privilege; that man's first allegiance politically is to his country; that no church, ecclesiastical body nor spiritual adviser should encroach upon the political rights of the individual; that in a free country no man nor body of men can with safety to [illegible] state use the name or the power of any [illegible]ect or society to influence or [illegible]tive franchise; that a trust [illegible]ch citizen in a free coun[illegible] upon his own judg[illegible] from control or [illegible] or otherwise. No [illegible] to obtain the con[illegible] the leader thereof be[illegible]ndidate for public of[illegible]

[illegible]izen by reason of [illegible] with any church, can [illegible]om his duty to the state, [illegible]es of war or times of peace, [illegible] consent of the state.

[illegible]l men should be, and of right [illegible] to think, free to act, free to speak [illegible]e to vote without fear, molesta[illegible] intimidation or undue influence.

[illegible]hus believing, wherever designing men [illegible]e seized upon the cloak of religion to hide from view their nefarious designs, and while appealing to man's spiritual faith, have sought to control his political action for selfish ends, the Democratic party since its organization has denounced such a course. It has declared in the past, and it declares now, for every man's political freedom, whatever may be the governmental views of those who guide his spiritual welfare.

"We, therefore, in the most solemn manner, say that we will not be dictated, interfered with, or hindered in our political duties by those selected to minister to us the consolation of gospel. The people being sovereign in this free land, to the people we make our appeal. The church, being the source of man's religion, to the church we appeal when we so desire, with regard to matters affecting the conscience.

"We call upon the Democrats of Utah, men, women and children and all other people who sympathize with our efforts to secure political freedom, to assemble in every hamlet throughout the territory on the evening of Wednesday, the 30th day of October, 1895, at the usual places of meeting, then and there to read this declaration; to listen to such remarks as may be properly made in connection therewith, and to solemnly consecrate themselves, their efforts, their property and all that they hold dear, if need be, to this cause of human liberty.

"And this cause, with the help of the One who holds the universe in the hollow of his hand we will ever advance and maintain."

Some New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed in West Virginia to-day as follows: J. W. Dye, at Flinn, Jackson county, vice Benjamin Dernberger, resigned; J. L. Bloss, at Lavalette, Wayne county, vice G. W. Bloss, resigned. The president appointed Norman A. Patterson postmaster at Oxford, Pa. The postoffice at Gravelick, Clarion county, has been ordered discontinued and the mail sent hereafter to Fisher.

High-Priced Eggs.

Mary Thein, of Birmingham avenue, was fined $5 and costs last night by Alderman McGarey for malicious mischief. The prosecutor was Joseph Ponitsky. The trouble grew out of a hen belonging to Mrs. Thein going into Ponitsky's chicken coop and laying two eggs. Mrs. Ponitsky claimed the eggs, but was willing to compromise by giving Mrs. Thein one of them. The latter grew angry and threw a stone through a window in the Ponitsky home.

Bad News for Metzgar.

Last night John Metzgar, of 511 Manor street, inquired at No. 7 police station for the whereabouts of his wife and family. He said he had been in the Homeopathic hospital on Second avenue for the past 15 days with the fever. He was informed that his wife had become demented and was sent to the city farm, while the children were turned over to the charities department. During his illness Metzgar had known nothing of his family's trouble.

Struck Good Water.

The second of the test wells drilled for McKeesport by the Wagner supply company is a success. The well was pumped out yesterday and in a short time the water came up 30 feet. Superintendent J. F. Nichol, of the water department, believes it would not take many of the kind to supply the city with water. The water seems to be of good quality.

Jack Dempsey Near Death.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 23.—Jack Dempsey, the well-known middleweight pugilist, who is dying of consumption, is very low, and he may die at any time. He is unconscious a portion of the time. It has been known for several weeks that he could not long survive.

San Francisco Raising Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—This city has commenced work in earnest to secure the Republican national convention. At the end of the first day's work $9,000 had been subscribed toward the proposed fund of $100,000, which will be necessary if the convention comes to the Pacific coast.

Heel and Toe Record Broken.

WABASHA, Minn., Oct. 23.—New record for 100 yards square heel-and-toe walk has been made in this city by the pedestrian "Cowboy" Smith. Mr. Smith went out to break the record, which was 14¾ seconds, and succeeded in lowering it to 14¼ seconds.

A New Office for Salisbury.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Marquis of Salisbury has been appointed lord warden of the cinque ports in place of the Marquis of Dufferin, resigned.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AVOIDS THE REAL ISSUE.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE KENNEDY LAW NOT TOUCHED ON BY JUDGE KENNEDY.

E. D. SCHULTZ'S SECOND TRIAL

Federal and Supreme Courts Occupied With Interesting Cases.

ECONOMITE WEGGLE'S BREAK.

Judge Ewing rendered an opinion yesterday in the equity case of G. N. Chalfant against the school directors of the Lincoln sub-district, involving the constitutionality of the so-called Kennedy school bills. The bill as filed prayed for an injunction to restrain the school board from issuing bonds on which to borrow $50,000 for the purpose of purchasing property and erecting additions to the school buildings of the district. These additions are needed. Judge Ewing issued the injunction asked for, and then gave expression to the following views touching the Kennedy school bills, which abolish the Pittsburg board of education:

"The legislature in 1895 enacted a special law in relation to the schools of Pittsburg, inconsistent and plainly intended to take the place of the local existing laws. While it provides for two or more wards being consolidated, it forbids a sub-district being composed of less than an entire ward. The indebtedness of any sub-district is limited to $100,000. The provisions of the act are clearly inconsistent with the act of 1869. There is also a repealing clause. If this act be valid, the act of 1869 is repealed and the entire Twenty-first ward constitutes one sub-district.

"We deem it unnecessary to go into any discussion of this question. Under the recent decision of the supreme court in relation to legislation, local or special, it seems difficult to see how this act can be sustained. It is a local act, relating to the affairs of the school district that have no necessary or proper connection with the ordinary municipal affairs of the city. There is no question that the legislature intended to and did repeal the system of local laws under which the schools of Pittsburg have been conducted since 1855. If the act creating a new system for the schools of Pitsburg be constitutional, then the Lincoln sub-district has ceased to exist, unless it be for the purpose of carrying on the schools until the next election of school directors. The Twenty-first ward at that time becomes the sub-school district, and the proceedings of the board would be subject to the new school law. If it be constitutional, then the act of 1869 is repealed, and the city is under the general law in relation to the general laws of the state.

"We are under the opinion that in any aspect of the case the issuing of the bonds by the present board of school would be illegal."

Charles H. Evans, indicted for the murder of Isaac T. Jope at the First avenue hotel, and Robert John McKnight, indicted for the murder of Thomas F. Hyland, were not placed on trial in the criminal court yesterday, as was expected, as the district-attorney had not a full panel of jurors to draw the murder juries from. The trials will be taken up to-day. Evans's case is not expected to consume much time. The commonwealth is said to have very little evidence against him, and an acquittal is expected. Judge S. A. McClung appointed Attorney W. M. Price to defend McKnight. The commonwealth claims to have very strong evidence against McKnight, and his conviction of murder in the first degree is expected.

Timothy Drennen, Patrick Hoolihan and James Riley, of Carnegie, were convicted of aggravated assault and battery. This is the suit that grew out of the riot over a baseball game at Carnegie, in which 'Squire A. W. McMillan was dangerously wounded.

E. D. Schultz, manager of the Schenley park casino, is on trial before Judge W. D. Porter on a charge of misdemeanor for refusing J. E. Broxton, colored, admission to the casino on June 2 last. Harry Davis, the theatrical man, testified that he believed the casino was opened for public inspection as a skating rink just prior to Memorial day. He would just state that it was open to the public on June 2, but thought it was not. The trial will be concluded this morning.

Louis Londeck was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs for contempt of court. He did not have the money and was sent to jail. He was prosecutor in the suit against John Kurowsky for felonious assault and battery, but failed to appear when subpenaed for Kurowsky's trial. Kurowsky was found guilty of unlawful cutting.

Two suits brought by William Iseman against James Fitzgerald, Thomas Fitzgerald and Michael Callaghan for aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery were nolle prossed. Judge McClung asked Iseman why he entered the suits and he said the defendants gave him a severe thumping without provocation. "Why do you want these cases nolle prossed, then?" asked the court.

"Well, Callaghan is dead now, and can't be here, and it's a matter of friendship to Fitzgerald's brother."

Fitzgerald's brother is Detective Patrick Fitzgerald.

John R. Christy and Joseph W. Payne, road supervisors of Versailles township, were acquitted of the misdemeanor charging them with failing to repair a township road. The costs of the case were divided.

The Standard construction company filed a bill in equity containing sensational charges. The defendants are the city of Allegheny, the Second national bank and William J. Dunn. The bill states that the plaintiff had a sewer contract in Allegheny at the price of $118,094 61, of which $91,380 84 was paid, leaving a balance of $26,623 77. Dunn, the bill states, was general manager, and assigned $15,238 of this amount to the Second national bank, without authority, to pay a promissory note for $10,000 given by Dunn, personally. It is asserted further that Controller James Brown, of Allegheny city, on January 30, 1895, before the completion of the sewer, issued without notice to the plaintiff, to the Second national bank of Allegheny, a warrant for $6,000, to be paid out of the money retained by the city under the ordinance awarding the contract. This payment is said to have been made with the full knowledge that it was a fraud upon the plaintiff. The defendants were notified by the plaintiff on September 17 that the assignment was fraudulent and the plaintiff demanded a repayment of the $6,000, which was refused. In view of this the city also refused to pay over the balance, or $26,623 77, the plaintiff claimed was due on the contract. The remainder of the alleged shortage is made up in a claim of $9,238, to which the Second national bank claims a title. The bill asks that the assignments be decreed fraudulent and that they be paid the money due them. A restraining order is also asked against the defendants, to prevent any similar proceedings, in the future.

John Pesta yesterday recovered a verdict of $100 against the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company in common pleas court No. 1. Pesta had three ribs broken in a railroad accident.

In common pleas court No. 3 a verdict of $5,750 was given the plaintiff by consent in the suit of Louise K. Meyers against Louis Kuhn, indicted for the murder of Isaac T. Jope at the First avenue hotel, and Robert John McKnight, indicted for the murder of Thomas F. Hyland, were not placed on trial in the criminal court yesterday, as was expected, as the district-attorney had not a full panel of jurors to draw the murder juries from. The trials will be taken up to-day. Evans's case is not expected to consume much time. The commonwealth is said to have very little evidence against him, and an acquittal is expected. Judge S. A. McClung appointed Attorney W. M. Price to defend McKnight. The commonwealth claims to have very strong evidence against McKnight, and his conviction of murder in the first degree is expected.

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EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS.

A BATCH OF CONTRIVANCES RECENTLY PUT ON THE MARKET BY INVENTORS.

NEW SIGNAL FOR TRAINS.

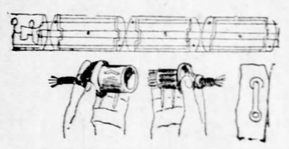
Automatic Garbage Box and an Improved Car Coupler.

BITS OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

A very simple system of signalling to the engineer from any part of a train, each conductor contributing his part to the closing of the circuit, and the signal being given the moment the last conductor leaves pletes the closing of the entire circuit, is here illustrated. The improvement is represented as arranged especially for use on elevated railway trains, insuring promptness in leaving stations, but it can be made to serve on any railroad.

In figure 1 are indicated three cars of a train and the engine, there being in the cab two electric bells and battery, connected up with the train wires to form "starting" and "stopping" circuits. The starting circuit includes two parallel conductors extending the length of the train at each side, each wire being provided with a circuit closer on each car to hold the circuit normally open, such circuit closers being at opposite sides of the platforms at opposite ends of the cars, and the ends of the conductors being connected with a central return conductor at the rear of the train, whereby each branch of the starting circuit is maintained normally open.

The stopping circuit includes a central conductor extending along the train, and having normally open connections with the return conductor on each car, there being in each car circuit closers to close the stopping circuit and operate the signal. To connect the sections of the several circuit wires, a coupling device, such as shown in



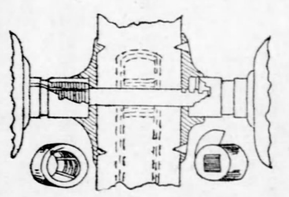
Electric Signal for Trains.

figure 2, is employed, and on the first and last platform, where no gateman is usually stationed, the circuit closers are made in the form of a push button, adapted to be held depressed by a pivoted button, as shown in figure 3, the circuit being thus held closed at all times on the first and last platform.

When the passengers have passed off or on the train, each guard, on closing the gates, presses the circuit closer on the side of the train next the platform, and the starting signal in the locomotive is sounded when the last circuit closer or push button has been pressed, the stopping signal being similarly sounded by operating either of the circuit closers in the train in the stopping circuit. The entire system is extremely simple, affording but the minimum chance of its derangement or getting out of order.

A Screwless Door Knob.

A door knob without any screws to come loose is shown in the accompanying cut. The left-hand knob, as described by the Philadelphia "Record," is made fast to the spindle, and is provided with a self-locking threaded collar, shown immediately below the knob. The knob is provided with a locking spring, which may be depressed by the thumb into a slot in the threaded neck of the knob. The spring, when released, engages with the grooves in the interior of the collar at every quarter turn of the collar. This arrangement permits of the collar being turned beyond



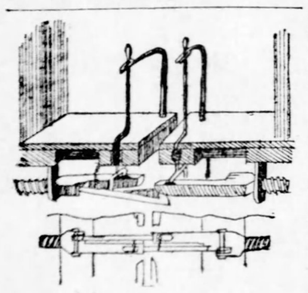
Screwless Door Knob.

the end of the knob-neck for the purpose of adjusting the knob to the thickness of the door. The right hand, or free, knob is held in place on the spindle by a latch, as shown below the knob in the cut, which shuts into one of a series of transverse notches in the spindle. In operation, the knob spindle having been passed through the door, the right-hand knob is pushed on until the latch comes against the flange of the rose, when it is shut down into one of the notches. The spring in the left-hand knob is then pressed down and the collar is turned out until it comes to an easy bearing in the rose, when the spring is released and engages with the nearest groove in the collar, thus locking the knob in position.

Simple Coupler for Cars.

The coupling shown in the accompanying illustration is virtually composed of but two pieces, and is designed to be exceedingly simple, practical and economical. It is described by the "Scientific American." Figure 1 shows the improved coupling in position, portion of the car ends being broken away, and figure 2 is a plan view.

The draw bar has the usual spring at the rear, and in front, at one side, is a forward extension vertically apertured in alignment, with an inclined or beveled guideway on its underside. At the opposite side of the drawhead is journaled a coupling bar having at its forward end a hook adapted to slide in the beveled guideway to engage its hook in the



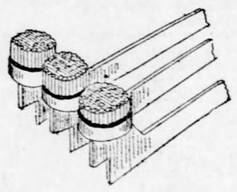
Coupling Device.

vertical aperture of the drawhead of an approaching car provided with the improvement, the coupling bar being drawn upward by a spring extending from it to the underside of the car platform.

The drawheads at adjacent ends of the cars to be coupled are exactly similar, except that the forward extension of one drawhead is opposite to the coupling bar of the other drawhead. To disengage the coupling hooks, a two-armed lever having an upwardly extending handle is arranged for vertical movement in apertures in the car platform, coiled springs holding the arm normally in raised position, but on movement of the lever handle the arms are pressed downward, simultaneously pushing down the coupling bar of one car and the hook of the coupling bar of the other car, as shown in figure 1.

Shield for Typewriter Keys.

The fair typwriter complains that the constant banging of the typewriter keys destroys the taper of her pretty fingers, and her outcry has led to the invention of a cap for the key which will soften the blow as her finger strikes the hard

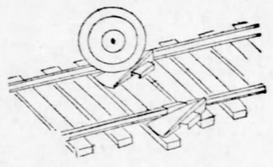


Caps for Typewriter Keys.

surface of the key. It consists of a rubber cap with several little rubber prongs as tongues, as shown in the cut. This has been patented by William B. Lillard, of New Orleans, La.

Replacing Derailed Cars.

With the aid of the device shown in the accompanying cut a derailed railroad car can be replaced on the tracks in a few minutes without any difficulty. The inventor is Patrick H. Durack, of Pecos,



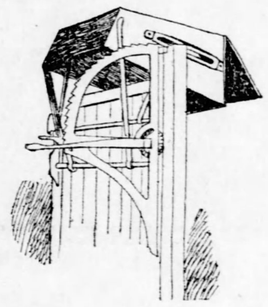
To Replace a Derailed Car.

Tex. This invention has an inclined and grooved surface, and is shaped to be fastened to the rails, and when the train is slowly started the wheels are guided on to the track.

Self-Emptying Garbage Box.

A "long-felt want" in the shape of a self-emptying garbage box has been supplied by Archibald Goode, a colored man, who has invented a number of other useful contrivances. His latest invention has received the commendation of the Civic federation and the city health officers, says the Chicago "Inter-Ocean."

By means of a lever and cogwheels, operating arms attached to the box, the



Automatic Garbage Box.

box is raised from about eight inches above the ground to the top of the fence, over which it projects far enough to drop the garbage into a wagon. It is claimed that a boy of 10 years can easily raise and empty the box, which holds about two barrels. The box is neatly made of galvanized iron, and is provided with a hinged lid, which opens itself when the box is being emptied, and prevents rain or snow from falling into it at other times. The box can be attached either to a fence or the inside of a stable, does not take up much room, is not unsightly, and is so simple it is not likely to get out of order. Another claim for it is that it will outlast half a dozen ordinary iron boxes, from which the garbage must be shoveled, and consequently easily punctured.

ONE GLARING ERROR.

Mr. McCullough Says Conkling Did Not Want Arthur.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Speaking to-nigat of Senator John Sherman's book, Mr. McCullough, of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," said:

"The book is evidently a valuable contribution to the current political history, but the synopsis already published shows it to be full of the errors of prejudice, such as a man with a grievance is apt to write. Ever since 1876 Mr. Sherman has been, so far as the presidency is concerned, a man with a grievance. That year, findig his own nomination impracticable, he threw his strength for Hayes and nominated him at Cincinnati, defeating Blaine, who, in turn, defeated him in 1880. He said a few days before the nomination of Garfield, that if the nominee should happen to be an Ohio man his name would not be Sherman. One of the glaring errors of the book is the assertion that the nomination of Chester A. Arthur for vice-president in 1880, was the whim of Roscoe Conkling to annoy President Hayes. I know very well that Conkling did not seek the nomination of Artaur, and did not approve of it."

HIS INSINUATIONS UNJUST.

Joseph Medill Thinks Garfield Was True to Sherman.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Joseph Medill, publisher of the "Tribune," in speaking of Senator Sherman's book, said to-night:

"The book is very much such a volume as I should look for from its author, who is noted for his plainness of criticism and his sharpness of prejudice. His suspicion of other men's motives are calculated to cause him often to do injustice to his contemporaries and his opponents. The portion of his book which will invite the severest criticism is that relating to the course of General Garfield in the convention whose proceedings wound up with his own nomination for president, while he was leading the forces of Sherman. I think that Mr. Sherman's insinuations or inuendoes upon Garfield are very unjust, and according to my information and belief are very wide of the truth."

A Southside Fire.

At 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Castle Shannon incline plane building on Carson and First streets, Southside. An old building that has been used as a storage room was destroyed, the loss being about $500. William Wilson, who works in the company's mine, has been sleeping in the building at nights, and it was thought he was in the building, but a search by the firemen could not find him.

Five Men Badly Hurt.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19.—Five men were seriously injured by the falling of the iron roof of the casting house of No. 3 furnace of the Pennsylvania steel company at Steelton to-day. The collapse of a wall caused the accident.

PLACING BOOKS IN A NEW HOME.

MOVING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IS A WORK OF GREAT MAGNITUDE.

THE SIMPLE ARRANGEMENT.

In the New Building Any Volume May Be Found Instantly.

NO CHANCE OF DESTRUCTION.

Correspondence of The Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The moving of the books from the capitol to the new library of congress has been begun. Within the last few days great quantities of duplicate volumes, foreign parliamentary reports, and other stuff of no immediate usefulness to anybody, have been transferred. Mr. Spofford proposes to effect the removal by degrees, and in such a way that the great collection under his charge shall be kept open to the public without any interruption by the change. There is scarcely any doubt that a temporary elevated railway will be built for transferring the contents of the old library to the new one. It will run directly from the floor of the rotunda of the capitol to the main floor of the building with the golden dome.

The library will be moved gradually, division after division. Poetry is one division and fiction is another. Each division will be arranged by authors alphabetically. The divisions are split up into classes. American biography is a class and British biography is another. Each class will be arranged by authors according to the alphabet. Cromwell will come next after Cranmer, the archbishop who was burned for heresy. All lives of any individual, as Darwin or Agassiz, will be kept together in a bunch, so that everything that has been written about a man will be accessible without search.

This method is original with Mr. Spofford. By an ingenious system of juggling with the alphabet the new library will be arranged in such a fashion that any one of its 685,000 bound volumes or 220,000 pamphlets can be touched at a moment's notice. The great stacks of bookshelves are so constructed that any class or division may be extended indefinitely without any trouble. These book stacks have been likened to gigantic honeycombs of iron. There are three of them, the two great ones being each 65 feet high, 112 feet long and 45 feet wide. Each of these mighty bookcases will hold 800,000 volumes—more than the entire present contents of the library of congress.

The biggest books in the library of congress are bound files of old-fashioned newspapers. Among the heaviest are bibles printed in the Middle Ages, with brass clasps and covers of wood an inch thick. Contrasted with these giants of the collection are dwarfs 3 inches by 2 in size, such as waistcoat-pocket editions of Horace and other classics. There are 20,000 bound volumes of newspaper files. Mr. Spofford binds regularly at least two newspapers for each political party in every state and territory. In addition to these are many newspapers of the leading cities. The library of music is not bound as yet, though it will be some day. It comprises over 1,000,000 compositions. All of them have been contributed by publishers desiring copyrights.

In the new building there will be a room devoted exclusively to works relating in one way or another to George Washington. Besides, Mr. Spofford proposes to establish a literary museum, in which rare and queer books of all sorts will be displayed under glass. Among them will be old bibles and other volumes copied and illuminated by medieval monks. There will be an art gallery for exhibiting the best of the pictures copyrighted during the last few years, and a separate room will be devoted to maps.

The book-stacks, which tower to the roof of the building, are nine stories or tiers in height. They could just as easily have been made 19 stories high, or 29 stories, increasing proportionately the storage capacity for books. They are white iron, floors as well as cases. The metal is absolutely proof against rust, thanks to a patented process. The shelves are made gridiron fashion, so as to afford no lodgment for dust. They will harbor no cockroaches or other insects that attack books. Bookworms, by the way, which make little round holes clear through a volume from cover to cover, do not live on the pages, but on the paste of the binding. They are the larvae of a very small brown-winged beetle.

Hand elevators, telephones, pneumatic tubes and other mechanical devices render the huge book-stack, like a lofty modern office building, equally useful and convenient in all its parts. Little cars attached to endless chains will do all the handling of the volumes, carrying them from stacks to the great central reading-room and back again. The cars will run beneath the floor of the reading-room, and all the machinery will be noiseless and invisible. When a volume is wanted Mr. Spofford will take the paper ticket signed by the reader, bearing the title of the work, and will drop it into the pneumatic tube that communicates with the stack and tier where that book is to be found. In a second's time it is whisked through the pipe and deliver to the assistant librarian in charge of that division of the library. He takes the book from the shelf and puts it upon the first car that passes on its way downward to the reading-room. On its arrival there it is dumped automatically upon Mr. Spofford's desk.

It is one thing to have a library, and quite another to make the books accessible. The famous collection of the Vatican, for example, is a maze without any satisfactory clew in the shape of a general catalogue. In the new library of congress the reader will be able to get a book in a small fraction of the time required at the British museum or in any other great library of the world. By telephones, pneumatic tubes and electric signals Mr. Spofford will be placed in immediate touch with every volume in the building. He can, it may be said, place his hand at an instant's notice on any one of the 900,000 books and pamphlets. At the same time he is connected by telephone with the senate and with the house of representatives.

On reaching the new library building by way of the temporary railway on stilts, the books in process of moving will be delivered in the central reading-room, whence they will be conveyed by elevators to the stacks. To arrange them will be an enormous task, of course. If the volumes were arranged side by side, as on a shelf, they would stretch about 14 miles. But there are 43 miles of shelves now empty and waiting to be filled. Space has been provided for the erection of other stacks which will contain 2,700,000 volumes, and 1,000,000 in addition could be stored in the court yards. Thus, though it is expected that the library of congress some day will be the largest in the world, there is yet room for centuries of growth. When the collection has reached 6,000,000 volumes, every one of them will be accessible at a moment's notice.

The national library of France is the biggest in existence, containing 2,225,000 books. The British museum has 1,700,000 volumes, and the Russian national library 1,000,000 volumes. Thus it appears that the library of congress holds only the fifth rank in respect to magnitude. The Boston public library is a little more than half the size of the library of congress, possessing 400,000 books. When it was moved recently carts were employed—a rather laborious and clumsy method.

One beauty of these gridiron bookshelves is that they are adjustable, removable and interchangeable. They can be adapted to volumes of any height or any width. Any one or a number of them may be removed, even while full of books, adjusted or interchanged, without the slightest interference with any other shelf or its contents. At the end of every aisle of the stacks will be a spacious and comfortable window-seat for the use of special students or searchers admitted to the penetralia of the library. Immediately surrounding Mr. Spofford's desk in the center of the great reading-room will be bookcases containing 10,000 books of reference, such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, etc. Readers will be permitted to help themselves to these volumes without signing tickets, and thus keys to all the world of books will be placed at their disposal for the trouble of helping themselves.

This reading-room, which will have desks for 300 readers arranged in concentric circles around Mr. Spoffer's desk, is the most beautiful room in the world. For its ceiling it has the great dome of the library. The dome is lined with exquisite sculptures, which are set off with brilliant effects in gilding. The walls of the room are of Italian marbles, and are surmounted by groups of statuary and colossal allegorical figures. The aspect of the dome from inside of the building is most pleasing to the eye, gleaming as it is with the sheen of pure gold. In building the dome 341 packs of gold leaf were employed. In each pack were 500 sheets, each sheet being 3 3-8 inches square. The gold cost $6 85 a pack, or $2,335 in all. The waste scraps returned to the gold dealer were valued at $71 50. In the entire structure 25,000 cubic feet of marble were employed, mostly for veneering. To this must be added 360,000 cubic feet of granite, 25,000,000 bricks and 3,000,000 pounds of iron. The granite alone cost $1,250,000. The cost of the new library will come within the $6,000,000 appropriated by congress to pay for it.

RENE BACHE.

FROM PAPYRUS TO PAPER.

Substances Used in All Ages for Recording Man's Thoughts.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

Papyrus is a reed common in Egypt. The inner rind of it was cut in thin strips which were laid parallel and close together, and on these was glued another set of strips laid across the first. Thus was formed a sheet, which, pressed, hammered and dried, presented a fair surface for ink, though not durable and easily pierced by the pen. After a while the papyrus became as brittle as dead leaves. The oldest papyrus book extant was written about 2500 B. C. by an old man who took for his topic the degeneracy of the age and of the people as compared with a previous epoch.

Papyrus continued to be employed in Europe long after parchment came into use. It was always used for papal bulls up to 1022 A. D. To this day parchment is utilized for sumptuous editions of books. This material has the great advantage of lasting indefinitely. The finest kind is the skin of the calf's intestine, which was used anciently for miniatures, being very white and thin. The ancients rubbed parchment with pumice and made it so thin that the whole of Homer's "Iliad" is said to have been written out and enclosed in a walnut shell. The sheets were pasted together and rolled like papyrus. The monks of the Middle Ages made a practice of washing and scraping old parchment manuscripts in order to employ the material for lives of the saints. Some valuable works by classical authors have been brought to light by treating old monkish MSS. with chemicals, so as to bring out the half-erased writing beneath. Thus was discovered the long-lost legal treatise by Gaius, called "The Institutes."

The art of making paper from rag pulp was discovered by the Chinese, and was introduced into Europe in the thirteenth century. The ink used for writing on papyrus was made of lampblack and gum; for parchment it was of gum and oak-galls. The ink employed by the ancient Egyptians is bright to this day. The Romans made ink of red lead and red ochre. The signatures of Roman emperors were written in a costly red ink, the use of which was forbidden by law to others. If the emperor was under age, his guardian wrote his signature with green ink. The Romans were acquainted with invisible inks, which were brought out by heat or chemicals. In the Middle Ages red, purple, green and yellow inks, and gold and silver solutions were used for writing. The publishing houses of those days were the great religious establishments. The finest buildings were of ivory, silver and gold, sometimes set with jewels. The work of copying manuscripts was performed in silence. If a scribe required a pagan book for reference he scratched his ear like a dog.

POSTPONEMENT PROBABLE.

Some Cases That Will Not Be Tried This Term of Court.

The October term of the United States district court will open before Judge Joseph Buffington to-morrow morning. It is expected the term will last about two weeks. There are 70 old cases on the trial list, but only a few of these will be heard. There are 30 cases against local manufacturing firms for encroaching on the river fronts, but another postponement is expected. They have been pending in court now for nearly three years. There are about 30 cases to go before the grand jury.

Probably the most important case to be tried is the one against Harry A. Gardner, cashier, and H. L. Claybaugh, clerk, of the National bank at Altoona, charged with making false entries in the books of the bank. There are several counterfeiting cases on the list, and the equity case of the United States against Lewis Amig, mention of which was made a few days ago, completes the list.

The circuit court will meet November 11.

CHURCHES WANT AID.

LUTHERAN SYNOD HELPING THE WEAKER ONES.

A Minister Warned Against Trespassing in Other Charges.

Treasurer William Pore, of the East End, made his report to the synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church at its morning session yesterday. It showed the receipts to have been $6,815 09, and the expenditures for the year were $7,208 17. The balance on hand a year ago was $1,103 $1, and at present is $710 73. A delegate stated that the Pittsburg synod was the only one that did not meet its apportionment to the general synod last year, and that this was altogether wrong.

Joseph L. Light, representing the Aspinwall church, asked that it be taken into the synod, as its constitution is in harmony with that of the synod.

J. Bender, of the Venango district, said the people there were badly in need of Lutheran ministration, and were ready to make great sacrifices to secure a regular minister. He thought they could get along with $150 aid. It was finally decided to grant Fayetteville and Venango each $100.

The afternoon session was mainly devoted to a discussion of the method of electing a missionary president. Last year a president was chosen by the synod, and it happened that one who did not solicit the position was elected. The result was that, after three months' service, he resigned, and when a motion was made yesterday afternoon to place the nomination within the jurisdiction of the entire synod, it was quickly amended that the board of home missions name the candidate. A substitute was finally offered and passed that the board suggest the candidates, and report them to the synod. The latter will then hold an election on Monday.

The committee on the charges preferred against Rev. J. W. Hutchinson, of Willet, Indiana county, reported. The charges were sustained and the minister named was requested to refrain from further violation of the church laws. Mr. Hutchinson had been accused of trespassing upon the location of another minister. He confessed, but the matter was left to a committee.

As an addition to the appointments to preach to-day Rev. J. M. Wonders was named to speak at the Lincoln Avenue M. E. church. It was also announced that Rev. J. G. Goettman, D. D., Rev. G. L. Hamm and M. L. Culler will take part in the dedicatory services of Evangelical Lutheran church, on Highland avenue, in which the synod is now being held. Those who will assist in the Sunday school rally in the afternoon are G. L. Hamm, C. L. Streamer, H. E. Wieand, A. W. Poffenberger and H. L. Baugher, D. D.

Rev. O. F. Harshman, of Duquesne, presided at the evening meeting, which was devoted to foreign missions. He made a brief opening address, in which he said that the trouble with the churches generally is that they think their missionary work is confined to the limits of their own congregations, losing sight of the divine command to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

Rev. S. T. Nicholas, of Allegheny, delivered the address of the evening. He spoke on "The principles underlying foreign missionary work," the true motive being the salvation of immortal souls. He frowned upon the methods of many who present the missionary cause in a sensational way in order to draw the sympathies of the church people to the work. This is not a substantial method, in his mind. He illustrated the need of a great effort in behalf of foreign missions by saying that the combined forces of all the churches number only 12,000 workers in the field, which contains many millions of heathen.

The new Bethany church will be dedicated at 10:30 this morning. The program for the occasion has been announced in "The Post."

Fatal Colliery Accident.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 19.—By an explosion of gas at the Knickerbocker colliery, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company, near Shenandoah, three persons were fatally, and six others seriously injured. All the victims are Italians. The explosion is believed to have been the result of a heavy fall of coal occasioned by a blast, which compressed the gas into one of the safety lamps.

Will Refuse K. of L. Demands.

The council of the Window Glass Workers' association (L. A. 30), held a meeting last night and informally decided to refuse to pay the per-capita tax to the general officers of the K. of L., and all other demands made by them.

Bishop Phelan to Officiate.

Bishop Phelan will officiate at the laying of the cornerstone of the new St. Mary Magdalene's church, at Homestead, this afternoon. The exercises will commence at 3 o'clock, and Rev. Father Coyne, of McKees Rocks, will deliver the sermon.

Bad Fire in Bellaire.

WHEELING, Oct. 19.—A fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the warehouse of Abraham Stahl, in the second ward of Bellaire, and at 2 a. m. had destroyed several adjoining buildings, including residences of Mrs. Sauers and Mrs. Frank.

QUAIL HUNTERS MAY REJOICE.

BIRDS REPORTED TO BE MORE PLENTIFUL THIS SEASON THAN FOR YEARS.

BOB WHITE AND HIS HABITS.

How Pittsburg Sportsmen Met With Disappointment.

THE SETTER DOG'S GREAT NOSE.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

Only a few more days of grace are left for "Bob White," as after November 1 the strong hand of the law will not intervene between him and a horde of destroyers composed of dogs and sportsmen who are now anxious to be in the field.

Of all the game birds of America the quail is the most esteemed by sportsmen because its habits are such as enable the hunter to find it without any great trouble, providing a good dog can be procured, and its little body when properly prepared is one of the finest treats that even the most fastidious epicure could desire. Another reason why "Bob White" is esteemed by his destroyers, is because he is a hardy bird, and under favorable circumstances, so prolific that his extermination seems to be nearly, if not quite an impossibility. He is also a hard bird to hit while on the wing, as he rises suddenly and darts off with amazing velocity, giving the slow shot no chance in the world to make a kill.

Three years ago, when the open season began, the fields of northwestern Pennsylvania were literally swarming with quail. Every farm in Mercer, Lawrence, Butler and all the adjoining counties had one or more coveys, and in many places it was not necessary for the sportsman to go beyond the limits of a large farm in order to get all the shooting he cared for. The terribly severe winter which followed was too much for even these hardy birds, and in spite of the great numbers that existed at the beginning of the snow and frost, very few were left when the extreme cold weather was past. Since the winter of 1892 the birds have been scarce all over the state, but reports received this month from the country seem to indicate there will be better shooting in the stubble than was expected. This will be good news to hundreds of Pittsburg and Allegheny sportsmen who would scarcely think life worth living if they could not have the opportunity to indulge in a quail hunt.

Where to Find the Quail.

In the first frosty mornings of November these beautiful little game birds are fond of visiting the cornfields where the grain is still in the husks. At break of day they leave their nest in some swamp or thicket, and generally in a single flight reach the corn, which they attack at once and with great avidity, for at this time of the year they have a keen appetite, and before leaving their favorite feeding ground they carry off a good supply of grain in their craws. They are not disposed to use their wings after leaving the cornfields, but will run along the fences, resting occasionally where the sun shines on them, and if a ragweed field of wheat stubble is handy, they usually spend an hour or two feeding on the seeds, which in all such fields are plentiful. Buckwheat is a luxury that tempts the quail to run many risks and linger long in the places where it can be found, and the experienced sportsman will never go by a buckwheat field if it is close to a corn patch and a thicket without making a careful search for birds.

At night the quail huddle close together in a circle with their heads to the outside of the ring, and the size of the flock can be pretty closely estimated by the appearance of the nest. It is thought the birds sleep in a circle with a sentinel facing in each direction to keep guard, and that the guards are relieved during the night with military precision. At any rate it is a hard matter to surprise the birds in their resting place, and no evidences are found to indicate that even the crafty fox or treacherous owl succeeds in capturing a sleeping quail.

Unless you have a good dog it is almost useless to attempt to hunt quail with any hope of success. The sharpest eyed sportsman is liable to walk within a few feet of a flock of birds and never see them. It is wonderful how well they can conceal themselves on ground where there is scarcely any cover. I have often watched my dog come to a point, and could tell by his attitude that he was standing within a yard or two of the game. Approaching close to the dog I have looked carefully on all sides without seeing a feather. Often it would strike me that it was a false point, and yet every time the least movement was made by the dog, up rose a covey of birds with a startling whirr of wings. Once or twice I have succedded in locating the flock before they rose. An erect, brown little head, perfectly motionless, with sparkling eyes, showed that the leader was on guard and ready to give the signal that invariably resulted in sending a dozen or more little brown balls away as if hurled from a catapult. If dry leaves are on the ground the birds will carefully cover themselves, always selecting a large leaf so near their own color that you can walk close up to them and never see a sign of a living thing till they rise.

Wonderful Powers of Scent.

The powers of scent possessed by a good setter are amazing, and beyond all human comprehension. Think of an animal having olfactory organs so well developed, and so perfectly arranged that at a distance of 200 yards from a flock of birds the scent strikes him so strong that he instantly becomes rigid in every muscle, and so powerfully is his brain affected that every nerve is strained and all his energy directed in the attempt to approach close to the game without making any noise. Watch him closely when he nears the birds. He scarcely ever sees them, but the scent is so strong that his nose is riveted to the direction of its source. His eyes are dilated, and his breathing can be scarcely noticed. Then, when the game rises and a well directed shot kills one or two birds and cripples otners, note how differently the dog acts when approaching a dead bird. Or, if the bird be crippled, see how the difference in the scent given off affects the dog.

There is not the least reason for doubting that a dog gets a scent from crippled and dead birds different from that which he experiences when in proximity to living birds that are not injured. This power of the dog's nose to detect the difference between a live and a dead bird, and to know a bird that is crippled, is one of the greatest wonders of olfactory discrimination, and shows the power of nature in implanting instincts and knowledge in the brains of the brute creation superior to those of mankind.

The quail frequent cultivated tracts of ground, and appear to thrive best where agriculture has reached a high degree of development. In wild, desolate tracts of territory they are altogether missing; but let a farm be established in such a place, and before many months the farmer is greeted some morning with the merry whistle of "Bob White," who has come to start a new colony.

Two years ago some Pittsburg sportsmen made an unsuccessful attempt to stock certain farms in Beaver and Lawrence counties with southern quail. The birds were brought here mostly from Tennessee, and liberated in the early spring. At first they appeared well contented with their new home, and flew about from farm to farm, till they finally decided upon the best location, and there they made their nests, and brought forth young in abundance. The farmers took special care to protect them, as they were paid for all the trouble incurred, and in the fall they invited the sportsmen to come out and see how promising the game crop appeared.

Found the Birds Gone.

Three Pittsburgers took their prize dogs and went out to the farms. The dogs found large flocks of birds in every field, and the men who had invested their money in Tennessee quail were highly elated with the apparent success of their scheme. It was a few days before the open season when they visited the reserve, and on their return to Pittsburg they hunted up their friends and invited them to prepare for the grandest quail hunting during the first week in November. When the proper time arrived a hopeful crowd of enthusiastic sportsmen, with their dogs and guns boarded a Ft. Wayne train and went out to the farms near Enon, where, according to the accounts furnished by the scouts, thousands of birds were to be found. So much confidence was placed in what the men who first visited the game preserve had said that the baggage car was loaded with ammunition in boxes and bottles. On arriving at the farm where they were to put up, a severe snowstorm had set in, and no attempt was made to do any shooting that day, but early the next morning they started out, accompanied by two of the farmer boys who knew just where the birds were to be found. For four long hours the Pittsburg sportsmen and their dogs followed the farmers over hills and down into deep hollows, but not one point was made by the pointers or setters, and not one of the 2,000 shells that had been brought out in the baggage car had been fired. There was a prodigious waste of the bottled ammunition, which was found an excellent remedy to counteract the effects of disappointment, but no opportunity to test the new guns and smokeless powder shells was presented. The two men who had seen the thousands of birds were called some hard names, and all the farmers were set down as unmitigated falsifiers. In the evening the ammunition, guns and dogs were loaded on a train, and the entire party returned to Pittsburg, sadder but wiser, and with plans arranged for a hunting trip in Tennessee.

The cause of their disappointment lay in the simple fact that while southern quail will remain here as long as the weather is warm, at the first sign of winter their instincts tell them that there is a warmer clime than Pennsylvania, and they get together and take their departure all at once, making the journey back to Tennessee in short but rapid stages. Southern quail migrate in the beginning of the winter and cannot be used to stock Pennsylvania farms. Michigan or Canadian quail will do, but they are so scarce and hard to get that it will be many years before any effort will be made to replenish the native game supply with northern birds.

The Proper Gun and Load.

When you go quail hunting take a light 12-gauge gun and use small charges of ammunition. Most of the nitro powders shoot a little too close for work in the thicket, but being smokeless, having but little recoil, and less liable to foul the gun, they are preferable. A 7-pound gun with 27-inch barrels, one of them bored a true cylinder and the other slightly choked, will be found the best weapon. If you use any of the Dupont nitro powder 2½ drams will be plenty, and 1⅛ ounces of No. 8 shot will be sufficient. By all means select a gun that fits you perfectly. Don't look at a gun with a straight stock 15 inches in length, such as the shooters are now using. Such a gun probably would do well enough if you had the quail in a box and a man to let them go one at a time and tell you where they are going, but in the woods among real game birds the long stock is an abomination. Any sportsman, no matter what his build may be, will score more kills in the woods or fields with a 13½-inch stock, having three inches of drop, than he can with a longer and straighter stock.

On such a hunting expedition you should wear comfortable but not too heavy clothes. Never wear new boots or shoes if you can avoid such a source of sore discomfort. Wear only shoes that are thoroughly broken in, and by all means keep your feet dry, even if you should be under the necessity of wearing rubber boots, which are about the only thing that will turn snow water. If your dog should be wild in the start don't abuse him, but speak kindly but firmly to him, and he will be more careful. If in the start he should flush the birds it is because his nose is out of order. Remember that a dog's nose is a complicated and delicately arranged organ, and liable to get out of order. If you find that the point of your dog's nose is hot and dry it were as well for you to leave him at home. If on the contrary you find his nose cold and moist you can rely on him to hunt carefully and make sure and steady point.

T. E. MALONE.

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

George Barker, Sr.

George Barker, Sr., father of the Liberty street wholesale tobacco dealer, died yesterday at his home on Second avenue, Glenwood, aged 85 years. He was born in England, but came to this country when 16 years old, and shipped as a sailor. At the age of 25 he came to Pittsburg, married and settled down as a farmer where Glenwood now is.

Robert J. Hastings.

Robert J. Hasings, the well-known architect, died at his home on Terrace avenue, Allegheny, yesterday. He was 45 years old, and leaves a wife and daughter. He superintended the erection of many large buildings in both cities, and had an enviable reputation for doing good work. His last work was the preparation of plans for the new Allegheny city home.

Obituary Notes.

Frank Ferrigan, Sr., a well-known mill man, died suddenly at his home at McKeesport Friday night.

Stansfield Law died at his home at 165 Thirty-eighth street, Friday. He was a prominent secret society man.

'Squire J. L. Ainsley, of St. Clair township, near East Liverpool, O., died suddenly Friday night, aged 60 years.

Miss Sarah Stone Ellis, of Pittsburg, died at Elgin, Ill., Wednesday, where she was visiting. She resided with the family of William McConway, of Bedford avenue.

Homan Benjamin Hallock, the son of an American missionary, born in Malta, died at his home in Steubenville, O., yesterday, aged 65 years. A widow and 12 adult children survive.

STORM WAVES OF OCTOBER.

THOSE YET TO COME, FOSTER SAYS, WILL BRING HEAVY FROST AND SNOW.

VALUE OF THESE FORECASTS.

Subsoiling as a Preventive of Damage by Drought.

PLOWS FOR THE BEST RESULTS.

Correspondence of The Post.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 16.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 19th to the 23d and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 23d, cross west of Rockies country by the close of the 24th, the great central valleys from the 25th to the 27th, and eastern states on the 28th. This disturbance will take a more southern route than usual, the cool wave will reach far south and the period of cool weather following will be of longer duration than usual. The precipitation from this disturbance will not be general, but will be more extensive than usual. Heavy snows in the north and heavy rains in the south. The frost accompanying the cool wave will go far into the south. The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 23d, the great central valleys on the 25th, and the eastern states on the 27th. The cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 26th, the great central valley on the 28th, and the eastern states on the 30th.

My next bulletin will contain general forecasts of November rainfall and temperature.

The crop weather report of the national weather bureau issued September 30 says: "In Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio fair progress has been made with plowing and seeding, but in the middle and south Atlantic states and generally to the southward of the Ohio river this work is backward and the soil in such dry condition as to render it impracticable."

Compare the above with my forecast published in the bulletin of July 20 in these words: "In the great central valleys the weather conditions of August, September and October, 1895, will be very favorable to fall seeding, but quite unfavorable in the Atlantic states. August and September will be too dry on the Atlantic coast."

August 3 I gave dates for August, September and October tropical hurricanes. The news is not all in as to the September hurricane. Enough is known, however, to prove that the forecast was not a failure. It took a more southern route than was calculated, and was south of Florida about the 20th, moving northeast. On the 29th it destroyed a Spanish gunboat near the western extremity of Cuba.

The reports of the August hurricane are all in. My forecast, published August 3, ran thus: "The tropical hurricane will be of greatest force on our Atlantic coast within a few days of August 20."

The pilot charts issued by the navy weather bureau show that the hurricane was south of Porto Rico on the 20th, near Jamaica on the 24th, western Cuba on the 26th, and southwestern Texas on the 29th. About this latter date it recurved, and moved northward, joining the heavy transcontinental storm.

No such success was ever before made in forecasting tropical hurricanes, and my first effort at definitely locating and timing tropical hurricanes was for those of August, September and October.

Much has been published on the subject of droughts and subsoiling, and yet it is not satisfactorily settled. Many subsoil plows have been tested, and one after another has been thrown into the old iron waste heap. The subject is perennial, because it has not found a true basis, has not been settled right. Subsoiling is an absolute necessity, but how?

From a very able paper issued by the soil division of the national department of agriculture I quote: "Wherever a drop of water flows off the field it is an indication that the soil is not in proper physical condition. Where it occurs in a dry soil, the main preparation of the land should be as deep as possible, so that the water may be carried down, and thus diminish the rapidity of the evaporation and loss from the surface. If deep plowing will not accomplish this object, subsoiling will be found invaluable in opening up the close and compact subsoil.

"The act of subsoiling, the breaking up and stirring the soil to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, tends to dry it out, and unless a rain follows before a crop is put in the subsoiling may work a positive injury to the first crop. To secure benefit the first season, the subsoiling must be done a considerable time before the crop is put in, in the hope of receiving heavy rains before the crop is planted.

"It is very necessary in this deep cultivation that care be taken not to turn under a heavy sod or a quantity of weeds, etc., especially when the soil is dry. In these dry soils a heavy sod or a lot of trash or stubble will not readily decay when turned under. In this condition it will break off capillary connection with the subsoil, so that the crop may actually perish for lack of moisture."

Of course the above quotations pertain only to drought seasons for the humid, but to all seasons for semi-arid countries, and as thus applied I indorse the ideas therein contained, putting them forward in support of my theories on subsoiling and undertow irrigation as remedies for drought in all countries.

We must discard deep plowing that turns the soil and weeds under, piling the subsoil over them. Farmers will not continue to use a plow that does that kind of work.

But the farmer is determined to kill the weeds, and shallow plowing, turning the weeds entirely under, does the work, and in seasons of average or excessive rainfalls makes a good crop. But this does not work in drought years, and hence there is a very great demand for a system of cultivation that will make good crops in drought years. If the weed nuisance were out of the way it would simplify the problem. There is only one mode of getting rid of it, and that is to cultivate the weeds out of the fields. As this will not soon be accomplished, the weeds must be taken into the account.

The first thing, of course, is to put in the undertow irrigation ditches. Then, in order to make use of the water saved, and to aid the soil in retaining moisture through drought, subsoil plowing becomes necessary.

If the weeds must be turned under, the plowing must be done in the late spring, or at the right time to destroy the seeds in the latter part of the crop season. Now, the important point:

Break the soil very shallow with a wide plow, turning under all the weeds; then break again, except over the undertow ditches, with a rolling cutter subsoil plow, going as deep as possible. This subsoil plow must not turn the soil, but lift it, so as to break the subsoil, leaving it porous and

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1895.

John Sherman is a thrifty man, and has managed to secure for his forthcoming book an amount of gratuitous advertising that the shrewdest showman in the land has never equaled. The senator gets a royalty on every copy sold.

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The idea that Lord Salisbury "snubbed" Mr. Bayard seemed to give certain patriotic Republican newspapers a great deal of comfort. They displayed the news as if they were chronicling a tremendous political victory. Of course Lord Salisbury did nothing of the kind. The amount of exaggeration and lying put forth in regard to all foreign matters that promise controversy or danger should induce intelligent citizens to withhold their judgment on all such questions until they get the official papers.

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Senator Hill has been very active in New York city in his endeavors to effect a fusion between the independent Democrats and Tammany on legislative candidates, including state senators, who will vote for Senator Hill's successor in 1897. But the senator has been unsuccessful. Tammany accepted the ultimatum proposed by the state committee, but the "State Democracy" rejected it unless Tammany should withdraw three others of its legislative candidates. There was some hope of compromise in other districts, and the matter had to be determined yesterday.

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The Tammany party is in the fight this year in dead earnest, and the chances are favorable to the success of its city and county ticket, but owing to failure to unite the Democratic factions on legislative nominations in New York city it will lose largely, and thus give the legislature to the Republicans. The "World" says that the "Tiger" leads in the betting, and that odds of ten to eight are offered, with no takers, that the Tammany city ticket will be elected. Police Commissioner Roosevelt is entitled to more credit than anything Tammany has done for the expected result.

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One of the cotton lords of Fall River, Mass., Mr. M. C. Borden, who has done so much to make that town a second Manchester as a cotton manufacturing center, is so dissatisfied with the tariff reforms of the Wilson law that he has built an 80,000-spindle mill in that city, which will be in operation within about 60 days, and be one of the largest and most complete cotton mills in the world. And this does not fully express Mr. Borden's strong dislike for the Democratic tariff; he has provided for the overflow of his dissatisfaction and indignation by giving $100,000 in cash to Fall River charities simultaneously with the celebration of the practical completion of his mill.

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One of the best reasons we have for believing that the Republicans of Ohio appreciate they are in sore straits lies in the fact that they have commenced to talk of the Democrats buying up the electorate, with Brice's barrel and $50,000 from Tammany, which was lately reported in an impoverished condition. That is the way our friends the enemy always discount defeat. With 137,000 majority to go on, money doesn't count in changing voters. There must be a decided drift, originating in general political causes. It is to be hoped, however, that the Democrats have all the cash the Republicans credit them with for political purposes. It will put money in circulation. But better than money will be the purpose of every Democrat in Ohio who voted for Cleveland in 1892 to vote for Campbell two weeks from to-day.

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Senator Sherman has raised a hornet's nest about his ears by his intimations that the late President Garfield did not "play fair" as his representative in the Republican national convention of 1880. Of course the senator has to meet a great deal of sympathy in favor of the dead man, whose winning personality made friends where Sherman's icy nature estranged people, but it is not likely that one so cautious as Sherman ventured on this attack on Garfield without having ample evidence to back up what he said. He would have been very foolish to have done so, knowing his attack would at once raise a storm by admirers of Garfield. Altogether it is an interesting chapter in history, and one well worth reviewing in the light of later disclosures. It is altogether probable, as a Cincinnati paper points out, that, had Garfield survived, owing to his pliable nature, in the face of stormy times his administration would have been almost pitiable. The quarrel with Conkling and Arthur, which indirectly fired the pistol of Guiteau, was evidence of the stormy times ahead.

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The address of the Democratic convention of Utah, in extraordinary session at Salt Lake City to consider the union of the Mormon church and the Republican party to carry the state election next month, is one of the most eloquent arguments, as it is the strongest, we have seen defining the relations that should exist between church and state, and the limitations of sectarian interference with politics. In Utah the Mormon church has captured the Republican party, and at the recent meeting of its priesthood pronounced in favor of the election of the Republican candidates, and called on the Mormons on the Democratic ticket (both parties having nominated members of that church) to withdraw from the canvass. This the Democratic candidates refused to do. The address vindicates their action. But as the Mormon church is overwhelming in its strength in Utah it is likely the Republicans will win two United States senators by their compact with the saints. One of these senators is to be George Q. Cannon, not long ago a polygamous convict in the penitentiary, and still said to secretly practice "sealing" wives at the endowment house. The bargain by which the Republican party was "sealed" to the Mormon church was made some weeks ago by General Clarkson, of Iowa, and Saint Cannon.

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MORMONISM AND POLITICS.

A political crisis having arisen in Utah, the Democratic state convention, which a couple of months ago met at Ogden and nominated not only a full state ticket, but candidates for United States senator, has been convened in "extraordinary session," and will come together at Salt Lake City to-day to consider the expediency of withdrawing the ticket nominated and taking ground, under the existing circumstances, against the admission of the new state to the Union. It is an extraordinary event in American politics, that of a political party proposing to abandon the field because of the stand taken against it by a powerful church, that church in the present case being the Mormon. To understand this fully it is necessary to go back a little.

The conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties of Utah in nominating their tickets made them up of about half Mormons and half Gentiles. Both are running a Mormon candidate for governor, and each a Mormon candidate for United States senator. A few weeks ago the Democrats stood the best chance of winning. Then the aid of the Mormon church was invoked by the Republicans, whose candidate for senator is George Q. Cannon, ex-delegate in congress and a polygamous saint of eminence in the Mormon church. He had convened in Salt Lake City a conference of the Mormon priesthood, and it undertook to force the Democratic Mormon candidates off the ticket on the ground that they had accepted nominations without the sanction of the church authorities. At this meeting Saint Cannon, who is an intense Republican for the time being, bitterly denounced the Democratic nominations, which threatened to interfere with his plans of ambition and self-aggrandizement. But the Democratic candidates have emphatically declined to withdraw under priestly dictation. They have gone so far as to assert a doctrine that is novel to the Mormon hierarchy in Utah, namely, that the church has nothing to do with their political opinions and actions. The latest reports from the territory indicate that many of the Mormons agree with them.

The Democratic state convention meets to-day in extraordinary session to consider the situation. And there is talk that, considering the overwhelming power of the Mormon church, it may withdraw its ticket and oppose the admission of the state to the Union at this time. The Salt Lake "Herald," the Democratic organ, in giving the causes that led to the reassembling of the convention specifies the declaration of President Smith at the priesthood meeting that the Mormons must support the Republican ticket. Smith is the first president of the church and its highest authority, whose givings-out are accepted as little short of inspired. And as to the convention the "Herald" says:

> The convention will take such action as will teach those who seek to play upon the religious prejudices of a large portion of the people for political purposes, thereby prostituting religion and debasing politics, that it cannot be done with impunity nor without danger to the happiness and prosperity of Utah.
>
> The convention will come to a common understanding as to what constitutes "church influence" in politics, and declare that there can be no peace in Utah, whether she be a territory or state, until such influence ceases to be a factor in politics.

The plot by which the Mormon church was carried over to the Republican party is said to be the result of a conspiracy entered into by James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, a Republican manager on the national field, and Saint Cannon, the polygamous Republican, who aspires to a seat in the federal senate. If the Democratic convention withdraws its ticket it will appeal to the Democrats and independents of the state to defeat the constitution of Utah, to be voted on at the November election, as the only way open to break the alliance between the Mormon church and the Republican party.

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POPULARIZING THE NAVY.

The engineer-in-chief of the navy, Commodore Melville, not long ago sounded a note of warning that our magnificent new war vessels have not a sufficient number of trained naval engineers to look after them. It is a standing complaint that capable seamen of American birth or training are a scarce article, and the new navy is badly crippled in that respect as well. As regards seamen, we suppose there will be no difficulty in the way, by increasing their pay and offering other inducements, but the matter is more serious as to engineers, for which service years of training and education are requisite. One way out of the difficulty is suggested by a bill introduced in the last congress, and which will be pressed at the coming session. It does not interfere with the present course of training at the naval academy, but simply provides that, in addition to the number of engineer graduates which that institution supplies, the navy may be given the benefit of the supply from the many good engineering schools of the country. The method suggested by the bill is that in addition to the appointment of cadet engineers from the naval academy graduates the secretary of the navy shall have power to appoint cadets from the graduates of those technical schools in the United States whose course of instruction in mechanical engineering may be considered satisfactory by the secretary. The cadets so appointed will undergo the usual preliminary examinations, and will then enter upon a two years' probationary service on sea and land duty. At the end of that time, if they pass a satisfactory examination, they will be commissioned as assistant engineers of the navy. Those who pass but do not receive commissions will be honorably discharged from the navy, with one year's pay. The pay of assistant engineers ranges from $1,200 a year for sea duty to $700 on waiting orders.

This measure is to be commended for two reasons. It will not only secure the new navy an adequate supply of capable and trained engineers, of which there is now a deficiency, but will promote technical schools throughout the land by opening an honorable and useful career to their graduates. It will be thus widespreading in its effects. Technical schools are now the great need of this country. They are made necessary by the revolution in so many trades, by the introduction to a large extent of labor-saving machinery, and by the abandonment in a great measure of the apprentice system. Even if under this plan there should be an overplus of engineers for naval service, they would be rapidly absorbed in civil life, and in case of war we would thus have a reserve of naval engineers for active service. In the civil war some of our most celebrated commanders were graduates of West Point or Annapolis who had resigned from the service and entered on a civil career, but when the war broke out they recognized their obligations to the government that had educated them. It would be the same as to naval engineers honorably discharged from the service; when needed they would be quick to volunteer.

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NOT UNTIL AFTER ELECTION.

There is nothing to be done in probing the municipal abuses and corruption in Philadelphia until a week after the election. This is the declaration of Senator Quay's particular friend, Senator "Bill" Andrews, of unsavory fame. Nothing is to be done in Pittsburg, either, in ferreting out the wrongs, about which there have been partial and accidental disclosures, until after election. In this view we are assured by the Republican papers of the city that Quay and the ringsters of the late combine are in harmony. And as to the state treasury, of which Senator Quay is not deficient in knowledge, notwithstanding the demands of independent Republican papers of Philadelphia, the public is to get no information, with $4,500,000 deposited in favored banks, why the accrued indebtedness of the commonwealth to the schools of the cities and counties, to the extent of $2,000,000, has been withheld. So far as a reason is vouchsafed, it is that it does not suit the convenience of the treasury ring, or the banks, we suppose, to pay the debts for which the legislature has appropriated the money, and which the treasurer has $2 for ever $1 demanded deposited for somebody's benefit in his favorite banks.

There is the same evidence of Republican abuses and fraud in the municipal governments of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and in the state treasury at Harrisburg. But the order has been issued that there must be no stirring of the muddy waters—no investigations by committees—no attempts to apply present guards against continued wrongs until after election. This is confession from the people that know—that know because they share the pork—that there are depths of corruption and wrongdoing in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and in connection with the management of the state treasury that the duly appointed authorities dare not investigate until after the election. They are afraid of the consequences. But we think they are foolish in their fears, for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, acting as a party, have no qualms of conscience.

For all this the great reformer, Senator Quay, is responsible, as his word is party law. He started out as a reformer with blasts of trumpets that would have shattered the walls of a political Jericho, but it was all talk—talk—talk—and to continue the process of humbugging the people.

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UNSTABLE AS THE WINDS.

Writing to General Garfield in 1880, who was then the Republican candidate for president, Senator Sherman said: "The silver law threatens to produce within a year or two a single silver standard," and then added this advice about the conduct of the canvass: "This question is a very delicate one to discuss in popular assemblages, and I propose, therefore, in my speeches to make only the slightest allusion to it." Here we have the statesman pointing out possible dangers in one sentence, and in the next the wiry politician proposing that the question shall be dodged as a "very delicate one." This illustrates the wiring in and wiring out of John Sherman as a financial leader. He commenced as Greenbacker, of the Pendleton pattern, soon after the close of the war, when the payment of the bonds in greenbacks was uppermost. Then he came out for silver, subsequently changing his mind, and confessed the dangers of forcing the country to a silver standard. But after that he devised the silver purchase law, by which the silver senators were bought over to the McKinley tariff. The latter a fact well substantiated by Senator Jones, of Nevada. And of all the legislation of congress on silver, none was so disastrous as this silver purchase law. It stored silver bullion in the treasury, demand notes being issued therefor, and these demand notes were used in draining the treasury of gold, created distrust that we were nearing a silver basis, and sent our securities home from abroad, thus precipitating and intensifying the panic of 1893. Then a couple of years after the passage of the silver bullion law, Sherman, its author, became an advocate of its repeal, and joined with the Democratic administration and congress in securing that end. We do not look for consistency on these ever-varying financial questions, but no public man of our country and time of the conceded ability of Senator Sherman has shifted his ground so often. And in his letter to Garfield, above quoted, he explains the why and wherefore. The question was too delicate to discuss in popular assemblages or take a bold stand before the people, therefore it was shunted to one side. Sherman had the convictions of right, but political strategy commanded the wrong. His financial record has been consistent only in this one respect. How different the Cleveland way on the silver question in all the phases in which it has been before congress since 1884.

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Answers to Correspondents.

S. H. L., Braddock—The value of the excess of exports over imports of silver from this country in 1894 was $37,164,713.

Inquirer, City—The courthouse and jail were completed in April, 1888, at a cost of $2,564,000. The old courthouse was destroyed by fire May 7, 1882, and the contract for the erection of the present building was signed September 10, 1884.

Coin Collector, City—(1.) Comparatively few coins have enough premium value to repay you for saving them. (2.) The double eagle of 1849 in perfect condition is worth $50. If not in perfect condition it is worth less than its face value, if it has lost any weight.

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To keep teeth pearly and sound,
Use SOZODONT all the year round.
And should a dealer proffer,
With a smile, some substitute,
Minus purity or repute,
Reject his humbugging offer.

Excerpts From Our Exchanges.

On a trip in Hancock county, near the Beaver line, a few days since, an East Liverpool man came across a sad case of poverty and destitution. He found living in a log hut a man, his wife and one child. The "child" was in reality a man of 35, but he has never seen the limits of the little farm on which the parents live, and is kept out of sight of all passers-by. He is a terrible monstrosity. His body is misshaped, and a tongue of enormous length extends out of his mouth and below his chin, like the tongue of a horse. The man reads, and is all right in his mind. The family are in rags. They live in one room, and sleep on beds of straw. The son's personal appearance is filthy. The father is well educated, but the affliction of his son seems to have taken all ambition out of him.—East Liverpool (O.) Crisis.

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Thomas T. Hamilton, formerly of Toronto, O., and William Gray, also of that town, were soldier boys together, fighting under the flag of the old Ninety-eighth O. V. I. in the rebellion. During the late dedications on the field of Chickamauga they visited the old battle-field. In going over the ground they found the exact location of their tent, and in clearing away leaves and debris found the old tin corn-grater, of their own manufacture. This they prize most highly, as it brings back the fact that during those days provisions were scarce, and the "boys" on the field of Chickamauga often went hungry to bed. By a system of purloining corn from the tents of the officers, which was ground into meal on the improvised grater, these two comrades and tentmates often shared better than their fellows.

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Saturday was pumpkin day at Collins's store, which last spring sent out packets containing pumpkin seeds to citizens of town and vicinity, offering as a prize the finest pair of shoes in their store to the one raising the largest pumpkin from the seed. Last Saturday the largest of the crop were brought in and placed on exhibition. Mrs. Nesbit Baxter, of Garrett, brought in the largest, it tipping the balance at 85¾ pounds. Among the other large ones we note Cyrus Bockes, Garrett, 75½; E. L. Countryman, Meyersdale, 72¼; Master Vincent Baumgardner, Elklick, 72½; Samuel Hostetler, Summit, 53½; S. H. Dull, Meyersdale, 53½; T. B. Cook, Summit, 57; J. S. Brant, Pine Hill, 48; E. S. Dickey, Meyersdale, 46¾; Mil. Yoder, Summit, 45, and Henry Elchnor, Elklick, 24.—Meyersdale Commercial.

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The amount of apples shipped from this place is a good indication of what kind of a crop was had this season. The River Bend farm shipped 500 bushels to DuBois a month ago, and are now preparing to ship 100 bushels more. The Jardine farm has produced an immense crop, and after selling a considerable quantity has 1,500 bushels yet to ship. J. M. Cunningham has during the past week disposed of a good portion of his crop, which will amount to something like 500 bushels. The supply of apples in this favored and sheltered valley has been excellent in this section, but despite the scarcity in other sections, winter apples can be had at from 50 to 60 cents a bushel.—East Brady (Pa.) Review.

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Freak after freak in the vegetable and fruit line has been displayed at the "Reporter" office, but it remained for the orchard of John M. Day, on the hilltop near Van Buren, to produce the most peculiar apple of them all. On Tuesday Mr. Day brought to this office two double apples and one triple, and in each case but one stem supported and nourished the burden. The apples are so thoroughly grown together that the combination in each case makes a very fair shaped fruit. They are not large, but smooth and pretty.—Washington Reporter.

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Jamestown is the greatest potato shipping town in the state, as attested by the shipments already made this season by W. B. Plant. He has loaded and sent to the city markets over 75 cars of the tubers from that place and vicinity, each car averaging 600 bushels, making a total of 45,000 bushels. Before the close of the season the total amount will be over 100,000 bushels, as the late potatoes are just appearing on the market, and the crop is generally large. The prevailing cash price is 20 cents a bushel.—Sharon Herald.

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A new system of swindling has come to light in Canaan township. A chicken-buyer comes along and offers to pay the farmer a little more than market price, and, taking a crate from the wagon, tells the farmer to put the chickens in it and place it near the road, so he won't have to drive into the lane when he returns, which will be about dark. Some farmers did this, and the next morning they found the crates and chickens gone.—Wooster (O.) Jacksonian.

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"Bob" Sherman was showing two fine pike to some friends yesterday. It might be of interest to add that the 18½-pounder measured 42½ inches in length and 18 inches around the girth; the 15½-pounder was 41⅞ inches long, and the 14-pounder, the latter caught by Dr. Johnston, measured 39 inches. The males in the pike, as well as in other fish species, are more long and slender than the females. The 18½-pounder was a female and the 15½ a male, which accounts for their being so nearly of the same length.—Meadville Republican.

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DuBois has a new woman who is strictly business, says an exchange. She recently sold out her store and forwarded the following notice to all her delinquent customers: "I leave DuBois shortly for Denver, and since March 3 have asked to have all little accounts settled. So I will mail your bills, itemized, to your minister and priest, so that each one may know how many subjects he has, if he wants to discourse on the commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

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There is a curiosity in the way of an oil well at Boulder run, Armstrong county. It belongs to James Somerville and produces a quality of oil that has every appearance of the refined article. It can be used in lamps as it comes from the well. There is no other well within three miles. The oil is very light and transparent; much like water white. It stands a test of 125 degrees. The well yields about 50 barrels a month.—Apollo News-Record.

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When Mrs. Samuel Smith, of Spring Hill, and others were camping up the Shenango, near Clarksville, Mercer county, a lady friend gave Mrs. Smith a Newfoundland dog. When she returned home she brought the animal with her and it has been at her residence ever since, until a few days ago, when it disappeared. Last week she received a letter from the lady at Clarksville stating that the dog arrived there a day or two ago.—Sharon Telegraph.

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The scarcity of quail in western Pennsylvania has been so marked in recent seasons that it is probable many sportsmen will not shoot the little fellows. It is argued that, if given a year's respite, the birds will thrive and once more be plenty. About Centerville, Butler county, where many local shooters have hunted, the farmers have signed a paper, agreeing not to shoot quail and also to keep shooters off their farms.—New Castle Guardian.

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Fred Jones, while fishing in the Shenango on Saturday, caught a 10-pound pike. He was about to extract the hook from the mouth of the fish, when it gave a jerk, breaking the line, and floundering back into the water. Bert Pyatt, who was near by, grabbed it, and managed to capture it, but not before his left hand had been terribly lacerated, the fish having bitten him a number of times.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

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Farmers are now husking their corn, and are naturally enough figuring on the profits. From present indications corn will not bring much over 20 cents per bushel, but the abundant crop makes some profit in it even at that figure. A Slippery Rock township farmer, who has been counting the cost of producing 10 acres of corn, has found that in plowing the ground with a 16-inch furrow he walked 87 miles. In harrowing it before planting he walked 12 miles, and in cultivating it afterward he walked 87 miles, making a grand total of 190 miles walking before gathering.—New Castle News.

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Now is the time to furnish your winter supply of potatoes. Only once before in 20 years have potatoes been so cheap as they are at present. Last year they sold easily for 60 and 65 cents per bushel, whereas they now sell for 20 and 35 cents. A local commission merchant received word from Dakota that in some sections whole quarter sections of fine potatoes would not be dug at all.—New Castle Guardian.

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Roy Patrick one day last week found a stalk of corn on their farm on Cottage Hill which had five distinct ears in one husk. Each ear was well developed and full of juicy corn, and measured respectively 7½, 4½, 4¼, 4 and 3½ inches in length. . . . Mrs. C. F. Corbett, of this place, this spring planted 18 hills of cucumbers from which she raised 1,430 fine, large, well developed cucumbers.—Clarion Democrat.

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The low price of grain and high charges for threshing have driven many farmers to using the flail again. Where a farmer has the spare time this will do very well, as the straw is left in so much better condition, and there is always a saving in the grain.—Conneautville Courier.

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A number of tramps are camping on the outskirts of town and many of the recent forest fires are attributed to these sons of rest. One gang of these weary idlers built a fire on a farm north of town, near Bennet's run, Sunday. The fire ignited a fence, a large amount of which was destroyed.—Beaver Radical.

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Some of the Cecil farmers have made more money out of oil than many suppose. Wm. Patterson, owning a part of the old McCord farm, near Venice, makes $2,000 a year out of the wells on his 50-acre farm, and John P. Scott is said to have made, up to date, at least $35,000.—Washington Reporter.

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Alex Wilson, of near Jamestown, this county, raised 319 bushels of corn this season from two acres of land.....Henry Hart, near Erie, picked 1,800 baskets of fine grapes from a single acre. At 15 cents a basket this would bring the gross proceeds of this acre to $270.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

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"In reading your paper," says an Emporium writer to the Williamsport "Sun," "I saw an account of cabbages that weighed from 17 to 18½ pounds. Samuel Shadman weighed one head of cabbage that tipped the beam at 27½ pounds, and has none that weigh less than 15 pounds."

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We have had the dryest season ever known here by the oldest citizens. Some farmers have not sown a handful of wheat, and what is sown is not up. There is grain in the ground that was sown the first week in September, and has not sprouted.—Bedford Gazette.

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Mrs. John Kress, of Half Crown, raised on one-eighth of an acre of ground this year over 200 bushels of cucumbers, and two years ago she raised on the same ground 2,000 heads of cabbage, some of them weighing 20 pounds each.—Oakdale (Pa.) Times.

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Philip Burr, of Forward township, has a farm which produced 11 squashes, the smallest of which tipped the beam at about 50 pounds. The largest weighing 105 pounds, and measured 5 feet 6½ inches around. Another weighed 93 pounds, and still another 68.—Butler Times.

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Last Wednesday Abe Groover caught a pike in the Shenango, near the Claire furnace, that weighed 12 pounds. On Thursday he caught another at the same place that weighed 14 pounds and 2 ounces.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

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Harry St. Clair, of White township, Indiana county, who lived seven years in the western states, says he had on his farm this year the equal of any corn he ever saw in the west. On seven acres the height will average 12 feet.—Brookville Democrat.

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An Orangeville correspondent says that there are fully 10,000, possibly 25,000, bushels of potatoes within a radius of five miles of that town, but there is no sale for them except at a very low price, and then only in small quantities.—Sharon Herald.

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Joseph Kroah, of Jefferson county, sowed a large tract of burnt-over forest land with turnip seed and now has a crop which he estimates at 1,000 bushels. No plowing or digging was necessary in preparing the soil for the crop.—Bradford Era.

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Master Fred Breese brought to the "Courier" on Tuesday a big bunch of raspberry bushes heavily loaded with ripe and green berries of the second growth. A dozen berries could be counted in a single cluster.—Conneautville Courier.

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Joseph M. Miller, of Somerset township, owns a farm of 180 acres, and on it he has this season produced 150 bushels of wheat, 70 bushels of rye, 131 of barley, 502 of oats, 25 of cloverseed, 40 of beans and 300 of potatoes, to say nothing of similar smaller crops.

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Wood Kelly, who lives on the outskirts of town, brought a fine wild cat to Osborn's store this morning, which he shot on his premises. He sold the body at Yee Lee's laundry for 50 cents. The hide and ears will net him $3 more.—Dubois Express.

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Benjamin Bender, residing on the Shuey farm, north of town, is entitled to first prize on big potatoes, having raised among his crop this year four mammoth tubers that aggregate 8 pounds and 2 ounces in weight.—Westmoreland Democrat.

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On the Owens farm, near Apollo, there is a field over which it is said it is impossible to walk without stepping on pumpkins. It is calculated the pumpkins in that field would make 623,400 pies.—New Kensington Dispatch.

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J. L. Reed brought to this office one day last week the largest radish that was ever grown in Falls Creek. It weighed 10 pounds, was 20 inches long and 17½ inches in circumference.—Falls Creek Herald.

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The champion squash of the year is claimed by John Maffet, of S. Petersburg, Clarion county. It weighs 155½ pounds, and was raised by the present owner in his back yard.—Oil City Derrick.

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The tobacco crop of Noble county, O., will be almost a total loss this year, having been destroyed by the recent heavy freeze. The loss is placed at from $10,000 to $15,000.

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Seven hundred and seven bushels of oats is the exact amount raised from 14 acres of ground in Sligo borough by Alex Stewart this season.—Clarion Democrat.

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Stephen B. Griffith, of Pine township, has the champion buckwheat crop of the county. Off about 30 acres he recently threshed 931 bushels.—Indiana Gazette.

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Roy Williams presented us with a queer kind of an apple, one-half of which was quite sour and the other half sweet.—Uniontown Genius.

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Parties are buying up all the walnut logs in Manor township, and it is said they will be shipped to England.—Kittanning Globe.

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Wilson Malone raised a beet of the flat turnip variety that weighed eight pounds.—Uniontown Tribune.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TROUBLE WITH COL. REND.

His Miners Strike and a Labor Leader Threatens to Prosecute Him.

Colonel W. P. Rend, coal operator, oil producer and member of the state board of arbitration of Illinois, is to be made the defendant in a suit instituted by Secretary William Warner, of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, who charges that in public on several occasions Colonel Rend has defamed him and asserted that Warner has accepted bribes and in other ways acted in a dishonest manner.

Mr. Warner has placed the case in the hands of Attorney W. J. Brennen, and suit has been ordered to be entered. Warner said last night that his purpose was to make Colonel Rend retract the charges or prove them; that the statements have done him harm in the organization which he represents, and have done the organization harm. He further accuses Colonel Rend of having repeated these statements after he had acknowledged to him that he had no personal knowledge of their truth or falsity.

The workmen at Rend's mines at McDonald have struck for the reinstatement of one of their fellow-workers, and as a reason for the action held a meeting and passed these resolutions:

Whereas, We believe we have been badly treated by our employer, W. P. Rend, by the discharge of one of our respected fellow-workers, and we have reason to believe that other faithful and honest employes of said operator are to suffer for no other purpose of the officers of the organization and as we have exhausted all means to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty, and believing in the motto that "an injury to one is the concern of all," therefore, be it

Resolved, That we suspend work until John Welsh is reinstated.

Second. That through our officials, we request all miners to refuse to load W. P. Rend's cars until this trouble is settled.

The resolution bears this indorsement: "After due consideration, the national and district officials of the United Mine Workers of America indorse the action of said employes."

(Signed) John Cairns, District President; William Warner, Secretary-Treasurer.

The resolutions were passed for presentation to the employer of Colonel Rend at his mines in Ohio, and it is the expressed purpose of the officers of the organization to make every effort to compel Colonel Rend to reinstate the man discharged and to pay more promptly for the work performed. It is asserted by the officers of the organization that the pay of the employes is withheld for five weeks, and that he has violated promises made them at an open meeting relative to the bills due the company store, which he promised to abandon, and which they charge he has not done.

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Those employes of local traction lines who belong to labor organizations are watching the outcome of the consolidation movement with not a little interest. There are only two lines in the city the employes of which are organized, and all attempts to organize the others have been followed by the dismissal from the service of the men favorable to organization, it is alleged, for some infraction of rules. The men on the Citizens line have maintained an organization for several years, and the Birmingham line men have generally kept up their organization. The consolidation movement has caused some apprehension among the men lest members of the organization be left out when the reorganization of the forces when the consolidated management takes possession of the lines, as it is understood that the Widener-Elkins syndicate will be the supreme factor in the management, and the officers of this syndicate have pursued a persistent hostility to all attempts at organization of its employes since the strike here shortly after the Fifth avenue cable road was started.

The more courageous of the organized men assert that any attempt to weed out members of the organization would be followed by a strike which would cripple the roads.

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Preparations are being completed for the labor mass meeting at old city hall to-morrow night. All the labor organizations have been asked to make the occasion one in which organized labor will make a showing of its strength. The Central labor league is taking a part in the matter. The meeting will be in the nature of a welcome to John McBride, president of the American Federation of Labor, while the independent order of Knights of Labor will join in. Employers generally are invited, and will be given the privilege of the platform.

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It is represented that the council of L. A. 300 (window glass workers) has decided not to pay the per capita tax to the old K. of L. organization, and that Messrs. Sovereign and Hayes have been told to do their worst. The council is also said to have concluded to do nothing relative to lending assistance to the non-skilled glass factory workers' organization. It is asserted that the assembly will withdraw from the Knights of Labor entirely and form a national trades union independent of all national organizations.

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No official confirmation of the report of having been assigned a contract by the Russian government for 1,000 tons of Harveyized, reforged armor plate was received by the Carnegie steel company yesterday. The report was stated to be correct by Mr. Carnegie, who was interviewed in New York.

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Several tons of the rails intended for the construction of the Ft. Pitt street railway have been condemned because of imperfections, and will have to be replaced. This has caused delay in the completion of the roadway.

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A meeting of the associated manufacturers of encaustic tile was held at the Hotel Anderson yesterday to talk over trade conditions and to revise the discount list in order to bring it into greater harmony for the various styles of product.

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Ohio Masonic Home Dedicated.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 23.—The Ohio Masonic home, built at a cost of $150,000, was impressively dedicated this afternoon in the presence of 25,000 people. A magnificent parade, in which 8,000 Masons marched, was made to the home over the principal streets. In honor of the event the grand lodge of Ohio met in eighty-sixth annual convention.

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The Misses Gorman to Wed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Two of Senator Gorman's daughters will be married early in the coming month. Miss Daisy, the third daughter, will marry Richard Johnson, of this city, and Miss Bessie, the fourth daughter, will marry Wilton Lambert, a son of Talmadge Lambert, of Washington.

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Like a Venomous Serpent

Hidden in the grass, malaria but waits our approach to spring at and fasten its fangs upon us. There is, however, a certain antidote to its venom which renders it powerless for evil. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is this acknowledged and world-famed specific, and it is, besides this, a thorough curative for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, la grippe and nervousness. In convalescence and age it is very serviceable.

CATHOLICS AND HEBREWS.

Both Asked to Send Delegates to the W. C. T. U. Convention.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Miss Frances Willard carried the W. C. T. U. convention with her to-day in a movement to include in fraternal relation Catholics and Hebrews. The question arose on the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Catholic women and Hebrew women should be invited to send fraternal delegates from their annual conventions to ours, and to establish branches of the White Ribbon society within their borders."

One of the delegates suggested that it might not be quite consistent for the "Women's Christian Temperance Union" to ask Hebrews to affiliate. This roused Miss Willard, who made a vigorous argument in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted.

The principal business of the morning was the consideration of additional resolutions. Among those adopted was one asking for a place for women on the divorce commissions of the various states. Another called on the United States government to make its power felt in the diplomatic council of the nations on the subject of Armenia. Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Culberson, of Texas, were thanked.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, of Chicago, presented the "temple report," showing the progress of raising $300,000 necessary to clear "the temple" in Chicago of debt. Mrs. Carse reported $108,000, on condition that the balance be raised by January 1.

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SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

Devoted Most of His Time to Personal Liberty.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Senator Hill was the central figure in the great Democratic mass meeting under the auspices of the state committee, which was held at Cooper Union to-night. Fred R. Coudert acted as chairman, and introduced Senator Hill.

Speaking of the tariff bill enacted in 1894 by the Democrats, Senator Hill said sufficient time has not elapsed to determine accurately whether its reductions were all wise or justifiable, but it is believed that in the end it will be proved that they were not unreasonable. It is possible that in the desire to relieve the people from the enormous taxation, the reductions were pressed too far, but that fact has not yet been established.

The senator devoted a considerable portion of his remarks to what he regarded as one of the principal issues involved in the campaign, viz.: "Personal liberty." Personal liberty, he said, meant liberty regulated by law, reasonable law. "The Democratic party has always been the consistent champion of personal liberty. Because the Sunday law is not equally enforced in all places, and is misconstrued, some additional legislation is desirable. The people of each municipality should be permitted to determine the question for themselves."

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New Postoffices.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—New postoffices have been established as follows: West Virginia—Valley Fork, Clay county, William S. Pierson postmaster. Ohio—Bertha, Scioto county, Cornelius H. Barbee, postmaster; Deweyville, Hancock county, Adam Sweaney, postmaster. The office at Gambles, Allegheny county, Pa., has been discontinued. Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows: Ohio—George Kneese, at Ayersville, Defiance county, vice William Troutwine, resigned; William Sule, at Brokensword, Crawford county, vice Daniel Frolick, deceased. West Virginia—J. W. Boner, Jr., at Dryfork, Randolph county, vice A. C. Smith, resigned.

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Scottish Rite Masons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—At the third day's session of the supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons a portion of the report of the judiciary committee was adopted and the remainder referred to a committee. Routine matters occupied the session of the supreme council Thirty-third degree for the United States. Officers were elected to-day, the principal ones being: Grand commander, William A. Hershiser, Columbus, O.; lieutenant-grand commander, Major W. Bayliss, Washington, D. C; grand treasurer, David W. Thompson, New York; grand secretary, John G. Barker, Brooklyn.

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Internal Revenue Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The statement prepared at the internal revenue bureau of the collections of internal revenue during the first three months of the present fiscal year shows the total collections to have been $37,744,478, as against $58,045,108, for the same period last year. The largest decrease was in spirits, being $21,302,364 less than during last year. Total receipts for September, $12,001,956, which is a gain over September, 1894, of $5,882,251.

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NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

Robert Newell Flanegin.

Robert Newell Flanegin, one of the oldest open hearth steel melters in the country, died at his residence at Munhall, yesterday, on his fifty-second birthday. Mr. Flanegin had been connected with the Carnegie steel company for many years past, at the Homestead steel works. About eleven years ago he was stricken with paralysis, which partially disabled him, but he still continued to follow his occupation until about three years ago, when he received another stroke. Last Christmas day he was attacked for the fourth time and totally disabled. He leaves a widow, a daughter, Mrs. Isabella Morris, and a son, Harry S., foreman of the open hearth department of the Homestead steel works. Funeral from the residence of his son, at Munhall, Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Alice McCann.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Alice McCann, mother of John and Thomas McCann, of Pittsburg, died here to-day, aged 87 years. She was born in County Derry, Ireland. Her husband, Thomas McCann, Sr., with four children, survives.

Obituary Notes.

Gustav Droz, the French painter and author, is dead at Paris.

Karl C. Schorr, of Millvale, died Tuesday, aged 74 years. He was one of the best known citizens of Millvale.

Mrs. Mary Nesbit died on Monday at her home, in the Tenth ward, Allegheny, aged 98 years. She was the mother of ex-Councilman W. W. Nesbit.

Mrs. Barbara King, wife of Harry M.

THE BEAVER COUNTY FIGHT.

A ROW IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THAT ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS IN BITTERNESS.

WHISKY AT THE PRIMARIES.

A United Democratic Party Will Support Buchanan.

WHERE SHARP WILSON IS WEAK.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BEAVER, Pa., Oct. 19.—The Republican party of Beaver county, which usually has 1,500 majority, has a fight in its ranks now that eclipses all former strifes in bitterness. It is all on account of the recent Republican primaries, in which a nominee to succeed John J. Wickham as president judge of the county was placed at the head of the ticket. The fight for the nomination was between J. Sharp Wilson, the winner, and J. Rankin Martin. An unusually large number of votes was polled, in fact so large that the Republican poll books showed there were about 1,000 more votes cast than there are Republicans in the county. It was openly charged that votes were bought by the wholesale with beer and whisky, and it is said that a glorious jag of two weeks was enjoyed by many voters who could not obtain liquor in any licensed hotel in the county.

The awful primary was the subject of some Sunday sermons, and the better class of citizens, regardless of party, looked about for an independent candidate. Letters and petitions to this end were sent to W. H. S. Thomson, Esq., former law partner of J. Rankin Martin. Mr. Thomson has been a member of the Allegheny county bar for nearly a year, but this did not deter him from announcing as an independent candidate. John M. Buchanan, Esq., received the regular Democratic nomination. A three-cornered fight, which promised to be disastrous to both Thomson and Buchanan, was imminent, and mutual friends of both arranged a compromise, and Thomson withdrew. During all this time the breach among the Republicans was widening, and k promises to continue so until the day of the election.

A "Post" reporter spent a day recently in Beaver county, and found the judicial fight the principal topic of discussion. A united Democratic party will support Buchanan, who has the reputation of being a sagacious and plucky fighter, and never was known to fail in any political undertaking. He is one of the leading attorneys of the Beaver bar, and is interested in many enterprises in the county. He was raised here, and from a poor boy made his own way unaided into professional and political prominence by untiring zeal, courage and energy. He had been admitted to the bar only a short time, when, in 1874, he was nominated for district-attorney. He went into the fight alone, and made a thorough canvass of the county. He was elected by a majority of 94. He served his first term with distinction, and in 1877 was renominated. He defeated the present chairman of the Republican county committee by a majority of 203 votes. Since that time he has held no office, but has always taken a prominent part in councils of his party.

J. Sharp Wilson, his opponent, is well known throughout the county, having perfected an organization of his own. A number of years ago he effected the nomination of his father for county commissioner, contrary to the wishes of Senator Quay, who, as a rule, fixes the slate of Republican county officials. Three years ago he pushed his brother-in-law, C. C. Hazen, into a local office, contrary to the wishes of the Quay crowd. He has canvassed the county a number of times, and has a large following. But since the last primary some of his former best friends have openly pledged Buchanan their support, giving as their reason that the party would be held intact, the loose Republican methods of holding primaries must be rebuked.

After the withdrawal of Thomson as an independent candidate, J. L. Cunningham, the Republican county chairman, sent an important letter to the members of the county committee asking each one to sign an agreement to support the whole ticket. To Cunningham's surprise, he has received answers to only about one-third of his letters. One of them was sent to John H. Telford, editor of the daily "Tribune," the leading Republican paper in the valley. Telford is a member of the county committee from the First ward of Beaver Falls, and also a member of the county executive committee. During the recent Quay fight in his own party he was outspoken against the senator. In reply to Cunningham's letter Telford wrote the chairman of the county committee that he reserved the right to support whom he pleased, and still be a consistent Republican. In reply Telford received a communication of eight closely typewritten pages from the chairman, in which his duties as a Republican editor and county committeeman were outlined in detail.

A recent issue of the "Tribune," among other things, said editorially:

"The corruption and drunkenness at the recent Republican primaries are still the talk of the county. Who is particularly or equally responsible for the blot on our party name we do not care to discuss. That those who made possible such a state of affairs should go unrebuked by well-thinking voters seems to us to be impossible.

"One who countenances the buying of thoughtless or ignorant votes with a barrel of beer or a quart of whisky is not a respecter of his fellow-men, a lover of his country or a good citizen. The practice of buying votes with whisky and beer is not only disgusting and degrading, but is becoming alarming, and the horror of having to thus buy passage into office keeps many honorable and efficient persons from aspiring to office, and often, when they do, their non-conformance with the disgusting practice is the cause of their defeat, plainly showing that boodle and beer in this great land of America is supreme over merit.

"Do the people of Beaver Falls or Beaver county wish this state of affairs to go unrebuked? If they do not, let them say so by their votes, regardless of party, and possibly in the future unscrupulous candidates may not be so presuming and bold."

Hon. I. F. Mansfield, who owns an interest in the "Tribune," is a candidate for re-election to the legislature. Herman F. Dillon, who also owns an interest in the paper, is a candidate for register and recorder. The primaries for these offices will not be held until next spring, and much influence has been brought on Editor Telford to change his course, with a threat that, if he does not recede from his bellicose position, his partners in business will be slaughtered when the proper time comes, but it doesn't seem to have any effect.

"There has been great pressure brought to bear on me with the view of changing my course," he said to "The Post" reporter. "But it will do no good," he continued. "Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Dillon are abundantly able to take care of themselves, and as for bulldozing me, it can't be done. On the other hand, I am encouraged to stand by the course I have taken by some of the best Republicans in Beaver county. Some prominent leaders are charging me with bolting the ticket, but I am willing to stand on my record when it is compared with theirs. This thing is not a question of party, but one of right and wrong. I am satisfied I have taken the right side, and that is just where I am going to stay."

The drift of public sentiment seems to be strongly in favor of Buchanan. Simon Harrold, a prominent contractor of Beaver Falls, and W. I. Miller, a prominent citizen of Beaver, both ardent Republicans, were instumental in having Thomson withdraw, and took part in all the conferences with the Democrats interested in the compromise. This is only one indication of the way the political wind is blowing in Beaver county.

QUAY IS FOR REED.

A Mysterious Conference Between the Senator and Clarkson.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—It is stated to-night that General Clarkson's flying trip from New York to Philadelphia, to see Senator Quay last night, was a mission in which the general came to speak in behalf of Carter for Platt and Tom Reed on the presidential question. Quay himself to-night evades the whole question by saying: "In a future tense, reply to a past tense question." "I have no appointment to meet General Clarkson, or any other Republican president-makers, as the papers say. If I go to New York the latter part of this week, as I may, it will be on private business; not on presidential matters. I am busy on the state campaign details, and have been since my campaign for the chairmanship."

As a result of all the gossip, the impression is confirmed that Senator Quay is for Thomas B. Reed for the presidency. One of the best known local Republicans said to-day: "It is hard to guess sometimes at Quay's views and purposes, but occasionally this and that can be put together, and reasonable deductions drawn. There is something significant in these Quay-Clarkson conferences. Last night's was not the only one of them. There have been a number recently. Clarkson is known to favor Reed, and there are evidences that Quay favors him also. It is not so very long ago that Congressman Stone, of Allegheny, in a public interview, declared for Reed. Stone is with Quay, and is one of his effective lieutenants in the western part of the state. Quay may not be for Reed until the finish, but it is my firm conviction that he is for him now."

THE RUSSIANS ARE CAPTURED.

Carnegie Steel Company Gets a Big Armor Plate Contract From Them.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to-day announces that the Russian government has just closed a contract with the Carnegie steel company for a large amount of their patent armor, the recent tests of which at Washington were so remarkable. The order is for immediate delivery, and will occupy the Homestead works for fully five months.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—It has been known in Washington for some time past that the Carnegie steel company has been negotiating with Russia. Possibly influenced by the threat of further trouble in the far east, the Russians have laid out a large program for naval construction during the next year; so large, in fact, that their domestic armor plate producing concerns could not possibly be expected to supply all the armor needed for the protection of the new ships.

A close estimate shows that the Russians will be obliged to procure not less than 5,000 tons of armor from foreign sources. The Bethlehem steel company, of Pennsylvania, a few months ago secured a contract for about 1,200 tons of this armor, and since that time the Carnegie steel company has been after a part of the business, having in view the termination of its contracts with the United States, which is rapidly approaching.

An agent of the company a short time ago succeeded in inducing the Russian government to make a test of its production under promise of a contract if the test came out well. The company made a big 10-inch plate by their new re-forging process. It was 16 feet long by 8 feet broad. This was reduced to the size of the Russian standard test plates by cutting off four feet from each end, and the middle section was sent to Russia. The end pieces, four feet by eight, were brought to the Indian Head proving grounds and submitted to ballastic test.

The result, announced at the time, showed that the 10-inch plate was probably the best ever made. Later the Russian test of the middle section was made and fully confirmed the judgment based on the Indian Head trials, hence the Russians have closed a contract with the makers for more of this kind of plate, though just how much is not known.

The Russian contract, it is said, will not interfere sensibly with the supply of armor for our own ships, for the Carnegies have only to finish the eight-inch turrets and the 10-inch barbettes for the Iowa, and this will not be required for nearly a year.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Father, Son and Nephew Were Three of the Victims.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 21.—Four men from Youngstown, near Latrobe, Pa., two of them father and son, and a third a nephew, all of the same name, were killed at Millers Station crossing, in this county, this morning, on the Panhandle railroad. The dead men are:

SAMUEL COGAN, plasterer, aged 50, father of Samuel Cogan, Jr.

SAMUEL COGAN, JR., plasterer, aged 23.

EDWARD COGAN, nephew of Samuel Cogan, Sr., driver, aged 20.

JOHN CAMPBELL, a hod-carrier, aged 26.

Samuel Cogan, Sr., was a sub-contractor, and had a contract for building some houses for the Panhandle company at the coal mines in Wayne township, and this morning started from the mines for the opposite side of the railroad to get a load of sand to plaster with, the three named being in the wagon with him. When crossing the Panhandle track at Millers station the wagon was struck by the engine of No. 6, a Panhandle accommodation train, eastbound, and all four men were instantly killed. None of them were mangled badly, death being caused by their skulls being crushed. Their brains were scattered along the track in a horrible manner. The horses escaped.

The bodies were brought to this city, and Coroner Maxwell has them in charge.

SENATOR OHL'S DENIAL.

Did Not Make $17,000 as Charged by Ex-Governor Campbell.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 21.—In his speech at Gallipolis Saturday night ex-Governor Campbell is said to have referred to a former member of the state senate and a candidate for lieutenant governor before the Republican convention at Zanesville "who had admitted that he made $17,000 during the session of the last legislature." As the description seems to fit Hon. L. C. Ohl, of this city, he said to-day:

"If Campbell says I made any money as a member of the legislature in a corrupt or unlawful manner he is simply lying."

"Did you ever admit having made $17,000 during the session of the last legislature?"

"No, sir; I did not. I wish I could admit it, but not having made it, I can't admit I did. I am willing that Governor Campbell should tell all he knows. Let him make a specific charge. Let him tell who gave me the money, how much and what for. He is safe as long as de deals in generalities, but let him get specific once and we'll see where we will land.

"It is neither Campbell's nor anyone else's business, except my own, where I got the money to build my residence. The house has not been all paid for. I wish it was."

Healy to Start a New Paper.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The "Chronicle" will say to-morrow that it learns that Timothy Healy, the Irish member of parliament, had secured £50,000 to found a new daily newspaper at Dublin. This move on Mr. Healy's part is actuated by his quarrel with Justin McCarthy.

Ministers, lawyers, teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

HASTINGS NOT A COMBINER.

QUAY HINTS HE HAS ASSURANCES TO THAT EFFECT FROM THE GOVERNOR HIMSELF.

SCARED BY EXPOSURES HERE.

Beaver's Senator Admits He Does Not Expect a Big Majority.

EASTERN DEMOCRATS LIVELY.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—Some hints dropped by Senator Quay while in this city the other night and while at his Lancaster farm the next day indicate that he has received assurances from authoritative sources that Governor Hastings does not intend to aid the leaders of the combine in their contest against him for the control of the delegation from this state to the Republican national convention. It is believed the governor said that much to Dave Martin and Senator Porter when they visited him at the executive mansion last Friday.

This news is displeasing enough to the combine leaders and their followers, and has caused the above-mentioned leaders and Mayor Warwick to enter upon a desperate campaign to retain control of Philadelphia.

The reasons for Hastings's refusal to fight Quay's candidates for national delegates were given by a well-known politician here after Quay's departure from Harrisburg, substantially as follows: The governor, in the first place, thinks there are good prospects for the holding of the Republican convention in Pittsburg, and its sessions there will bring him into prominence and give zest to the mention of his name as a presidential aspirant. Besides, he still covets that complimentary vote, and he has come to conclude that there is no hope of getting it unless Quay says so, and that Quay will not say so if the governor continues the position of an antagonist.

Combine People Alarmed.

In the meantime the exposures of official rascality in Pittsburg have alarmed the combine people in this end of the state, and it is said Hastings himself apprehends that in the end they will go far in putting the final quietus to the combine as a power in the party in the state. These exposures Quay—as his intimate supporters assert—views with no little satisfaction. With Magee and Flinn and the rest of the ring running things in Pittsburg, Quay knows they alone must bear the blame and receive the condemnation of the people. Moreover, says the Quayites, the Pittsburg developments accentuate the policy of Quay's denunciation in the platform of the last state convention of official corruption in municipalities; but as a matter of fact no discerning man can really believe Quay's sudden conversion to political reform bears any sincerity, but was proclaimed simply to serve as ammunition for the present campaign.

There is in this connection a good deal of speculation as to whether the senatorial investigating committee will take a hand in showing up municipal corruption in Pittsburg and Allegheny; but there is hardly any foundation for the belief that it will. Indeed, no one need expect that it will do more than in Philadelphia than to go through a perfunctory investigation and then recommend to the next legislature the correction of defects in the Bullitt bill, under which Philadelphia is governed. It is understood that this is the view taken by most of the members of the Citizens' municipal league in Philadelphia, which donated $20,000 to defray the expenses of the promised investigation. As a result there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among those members who at first really believed Quay meant to ferret out and bring to punishment the plunderers of the Quaker city government.

What Quay Will Not Do.

"If," said a well-informed Philadelphia independent Republican here recently, "Quay were to declare for reform in city use, or rather the misuse, of the state's money, as controlled by the state treasury, it would be something to the purpose, for such a declaration by him would mean that something is seriously wrong in that direction. But Quay will never do that. However, it is a matter for the people to insist upon. Why is their money hoarded in favorite banks? And who is getting the interest on that money? How do we know that the state funds are not being farmed exactly and as profitably as the money of Pittsburg has been farmed to enrich the ring?"

The campaign in some of the counties in this end of the state has become very lively, and a gratifying alertness is noticeable among the Democrats. There are interesting times down in old York county, which never in its more than a century of existence gave a Republican majority until two years ago. But "things are different now." There are no idle workmen there, and the differences within the Democratic ranks are settled. Besides, the Democrats are still deeply chagrined over the election of a Republican congressman in the York-Adams district, and they mean to undo the mistake as far as possible at the coming election. The contest for the judgeship in that county is a lively one. Latimer, the present Republican president judge, elected 10 years ago as a citizens' candidate, is out for re-election, and W. F. Bay Stewart is the Democratic nominee. Mr. Stewart is about 45 years of age, with a mind and temperament admirably fitted for the bench, and, being popular, able and honest, there is little doubt of his election, although Latimer is by far the strongest candidate the Republicans could have put up.

No Big Majority This Fall.

There are good indications that the Republicans will not roll up one of their usual big majorities in Lancaster county this fall. The Dunkards and Mennonites as well as the Quakers have not forgotten the nuns' garb bill, passed by the last legislature and signed by the governor. Very few of the Mennonites and Dunkards, who are nearly all Republicans, will vote at the November election, while some of the others are expected to cast Democratic ballots. The Democratic organization in the county is a good one, and the Young Men's Democratic society, with a membership of over 500, will, as it always does, exert a powerful influence in all the districts.

Over in Bucks county ex-State Chairman Gilkeson is again to the fore. He wants to be a delegate to the national convention, and he is making a sturdy fight for the renomination of Congressman Wanger in the Bucks-Montgomery congressional district. Wanger is now serving a second term, and his aspirations for a third election have aroused much opposition, which, added to the widespread antagonism among the Quay people to Gilkeson himself, is causing trouble all through the party in Bucks and Montgomery.

Quay's assertion last week that there is great apathy in the Republican ranks just now is taken as a notification that he does not expect a large majority; and Hon. B. F. Meyers, candidate for state treasurer, says if the Democrats go to the polls this fall they will knock that 200,000 Republican majority down far below the 100,000 mark.

A panther measuring eight feet in length and weighing 300 pounds was shot near Bellefonte recently. This is the first panther shot in the Allegheny mountains for over 20 years.

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCOOPS.

How the Public Is Kept Informed in Matters of Importance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The foremost political question of the day is the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, which involves the possibility that the United States may be drawn into the controversy. The newspapers of the Associated Press, as usual, have been far ahead of any competition. The afternoon newspapers served by this powerful and enterprising organization had exclusively, on Saturday last, the ultimatum dispatch which the Marquis of Salisbury has sent to President Crespo, and yesterday afternoon the Associated Press newspapers had exclusively the official statement of the British foreign office on the same subject. These two beats were in addition to by far the most prompt and comprehensive stories of the diplomatic sayings and doings on both sides of the Atlantic, the Washington office of the Associated Press being able to furnish, many hours ahead of any other news service, the full and exclusive American version of the affair gathered from the state department, and from high officials at Washington.

Incidentally it may be added that the afternoon newspapers of the Associated Press yesterday published over 1½ columns of London-Venezuela matter, in addition to about a column from Washington on the same subject, to a small quarter-column report furnished to the newspapers of the United Press; and it may be noted also that there was printed in New York, on Sunday last, in various editions of a newspaper served by the Associated Press about five columns of cable matter, nearly all of which was exclusive news and some of which was published in the newspapers of the United Press on the following day.

COLONEL COLT'S PARAMOUR.

His Wife Names Her as Mrs. L. B. Becker, of New York.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22.—There were several developments to-day in the Colt divorce case. First there came a statement from Mrs. Theodore Colt, mother of Colonel Colt, that the co-respondent in Mrs. Colt's libel for divorce is Mrs. L. B. Becker, the divorced wife of a prominent banker of New York. But although she admitted that Mrs. Becker was the co-respondent, Mrs. Colt said: "I have known Mrs. Becker very well, and we were in New York together not long ago, and I know her too intimately to believe any such stories as have been circulated regarding her relations with Colonel Colt."

Mrs. Becker is 26 years old, and the daughter of a minister. Up to a month ago she was registered at a hotel in Warren, R. I., but at present she is in Vermont. A year ago this summer she boarded at Bristol, and it was at that time her name was first connected with that of Colonel Colt.

It was stated here to-day that Mr. Van Alen went to Shelburne to obtain the advice of Colonel Webb. Mrs. Webb is connected by marriage with Mr. Van Alen, whose wife was one of the Astor family. Colonel Colt is on terms of intimacy with both the Vanderbilts and the Astors, and it is believed these two families will endeavor to bring about a settlement.

THE VANDERBILT WEDDING.

It Will Take Place November 6. Large Police Force Assigned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Invitations to the wedding of Miss Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough were issued today. They read:

"Mrs. William Kissam Vanderbilt requests the honor of your presence at the marriage of her daughter, Consuelo, to the Duke of Marlborough, on Wednesday, November the sixth, at 12 o'clock at Saint Thomas' church, Fifth avenue."

Two cards accompany each invitation. One is for the ceremony at the church and the other for the breakfast and reception at Mrs. Vanderbilt's house.

The police department will assign 50 officers for duty at the church and half that number at the reception. Police lines will be extended to the limits of the church property. The instructions are to allow no one on the church corner, but the side street will be free.

Several magnificent wedding gifts have been ordered sent back to England on account of the customs duties. Vice Consul Fraser, of the British consulate, has endeavored to have the treasury department permit of the articles being sent in the house and then returned, but without avail. A duty of $80 has been assessed on one handsome diamond brooch which the duke yesterday ordered sent back. A gift from Queen Victoria will meet the same fate.

HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

A. J. Drexel's Sister Bequeaths Her Estate to Episcopalians.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—A singular controversy as to domicile has involved the official locking up and temporary concealment of the will of Mrs. James C. Smith, a sister of the late multi-millionaire banker, A. J. Drexel. She left an estate of $200,000, and, although she was a Catholic, it is credibly reported that because her late husband was an Episcopalian, she has left her beautiful estate at Oakbourne, in Chester county, to the Protestant Episcopal city mission for use as a home for consumptives. Mrs. Smith's will has been deposited with the register of wills here by her executors, but Register Smithers has refused to admit the testamentary writing until after the question of domicile, which has been raised by the register of wills of Chester county, has been finally determined. In presenting a petition for letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Smith, the executor at the time of her decease was in Philadelphia, although she died at Oakbourne, a magnificent country place near West Chester. The register of Chester county, however, contends that Oakbourne was the domicile and not merely the summer residence of the testatrix, and evidence will be submitted to Register Smithers, who has the will in his safe.

CAMPBELL NOT VERY ILL.

The Ex-Governor Will Take the Stump Again To-Morrow.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 22.—Chairman Anderson, of the Democratic state committee, received a telegram from ex-Governor Campbell to-night saying his illness is not at all serious, and that he expects to resume speaking on Thursday. The committee to-night assigned John F. Miller, Joseph Howley, J. W. Sloan and T. B. Alcorn, all of Pittsburg, to speak at Youngstown on October 26.

John Dillon to Be Married.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—John Dillon, member of parliament for the east division of Mayo, will be married next month to the eldest daughter of Sir James Charles Mathew, justice of the queen's bench division of the high court of justice.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

THE SYNOD'S WORK IS DONE.

THE WEST ELIZABETH TROUBLE DECIDED FOR THE ELDERS WITH AN APPEAL.

HEATED DEBATE ON WINE.

Young Peoples' Societies Occupied Some Time in Speeches.

CHURCHES STRONGLY CENSURED.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BUTLER, Pa., Oct. 21.—The Presbyterian synod concluded its work to-day and adjourned. The last hours were marked by a heated debate on the use of fermented or unfermented wine in the sacraments. The West Elizabeth trouble was settled in favor of the elders, the legality of whose election was contested, but notice of an appeal to the general assembly was given.

In the West Elizabeth matter the commission made the same report as on Saturday, which was published in "The Post" Sunday. They stated that they could not find any point of law in the case upon which the synod ought to be asked to pass. The finding was admitted to record, and the representatives of the Pittsburg presbytery, at the head of whom is Dr. D. R. Breed, gave notice that they would appeal to the general assembly. The appeal was not filed, however, until near the close of the session. The ground of the complaint is substantially that the synod allowed the commission to pass upon points of law which it should have settled itself. These points of law are stated as follows:

"Does a pastoral relation cease with the action of presbytery dissolving such relation, when no other time for its termination is explicity fixed by the presbytery?

"When a meeting of a church duly called is held for the election of elders, may the moderator presiding at such meeting disqualify voters whose standing has not been impaired by regular judicial process?"

The moderator appointed Rev. J. Gray, Bolton, D. D., and Rev. W. R. Bingham, D. D., to defend the synod before the general assembly.

James L. Reed and Rev. Samuel J. Fisher, who were a committee to visit Washington and Jefferson college, made a highly flattering report. Though not under Presbyterian control, they considered it practically Presbyterian, and so recommended it. It has 292 students. The committee thought it was hampered in its work through not being well endowed. It has $250,000 in real estate and as much more in investments, but ought to have $500,000 more. Dr. Moffat, president of the college, made an address, and resolutions highly indorsing the college were passed.

Dr. David R. Breed, as chairman of the committee on foreign missions, made a report, in which churches and presbyteries were strongly censured for allowing interest to die out. Missionary concerts and addresses by returned missionaries were declared altogether too infrequent. There had been an actual loss in contributions. Resolutions instructing presbyteries to direct the attention of chairmen of committees to the matter were adopted. A very similar report was made as to the home missions. In only five presbyteries had all churches sent contributions. The presbytery of Pittsburg was one of these. Prof. E. D. Warfield, as chairman, recommended that energetic steps be taken to teach the young people to be more enthusiastic in giving.

Reports of committees to examine the records of presbyteries showed that the examinations were not mere formalities, as many times attention was called to what seemed like very trifling errors. It was on one of these examinations that the Burgettstown case, of the refusal of the First church to dismiss W. R. Simpson to the Westminster church, came up again. Though the records were not found perfect the synod refused to reverse the presbytery, and Mr. Simpson must be given his letter. Quite a number of errors were found in the minutes of the Shenango presbytery. Among them was that it had omitted the word "prayer" in an important place. The minutes were sent back for correction, but in others where trifling errors were located, they were approved, with the understanding that the errors would be corrected. All the presbyteries were reported upon. In the minutes of Lehigh presbytery omission to record the fact that prayer was offered occurred.

Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, read a paper recommending the Presbyterian orphanage to the attention of the people, calling attention to the fact that it is for all Presbyterian children of the state. It does not put girls out to service any more, and is also averse to letting boys go to work on farms, as they are sometimes ill-treated.

The standing committee on education reported great difficulty in collecting data and a deplorable lack of interest in the work of training young men for the ministry. The total contributions were $28,-994, of which Pittsburg presbytery gave $8,506 and Allegheny presbytery $1,824. The systematic beneficence committee, which oversees all the benevolent works, reported contributions of $555,000, with many discouraging matters.

The removal of the Reading churches to the presbytery of Philadelphia, north, came up again, attended by a measure of success for the churches, as a new committee was authorized as follows: Revs. Drs. George Chambers, William A. Patton, D. K. Freeman and Robert H. Brooks and Elders S. J. McCarroll, William C. Lawson and John S. Mackey.

The committee on temperance proposed a resolution which stated, "It is the opinion of this synod the unfermented fruit of the vine fulfills every condition in the celebration of the sacrament." This was finally adopted, though there was a long and tedious debate, and at one time it looked as if there would be a serious clash between Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Laurie, of Bellefonte.

An interesting little brush occurred over the adoption of a report of the committee on young people's societies. The committee had put in an encomium for the Christian Endeavor society. It developed that other societies are jealous of it, and that Dr. Breed is chairman of a general assembly committee to harmonize them. He felt that to recognize any society would hamper this work, as did also Dr. Agnew, and after a great deal of talking references to the Y. P. S. C. E. were left out by unanimous consent.

The following committees, which will report at the next meeting of synod, were appointed:

To visit Washington and Jefferson college, Rev. J. N. Nealy, Rev. W. E. Siemmons and Elder S. A. Duncan; to visit Lincoln university, Rev. L. Y. Graham, Rev. George B. Stewart and Elder W. N. Lamberth; to visit Wilson college, Rev. J. N. Randall, Rev. Francis M. Hall and Elder Robert Willson; to visit Western theological seminary, Rev. W. A. Cunningham, Rev. W. E. Oller and Elder W. R. Crabbe; to visit Pennsylvania college, Rev. J. D. Moffat, Rev. T. Clemeney Edwards and Elder W. S. Ross.

Rev. E. R. Donehoo, of Pittsburg, chairman of the committee to select the next place for the synod to meet, reported that there were no invitations, and the matter was left in the hands of the committee, with the officers of the synod. The closing features of the synod were some very nice resolutions of thanks to everybody, with speeches by the pastor of the Butler church and the moderator. The synod adjourned with the singing of "Blessed Be The Tie that Binds,"

Do you make doughnuts this way?

Sift 1 quart flour, 1 saltspoonful salt, 1 saltspoonful ground nutmeg or cinnamon, 2 rounding teaspoonfuls baking powder, together. Beat 2 eggs; add 1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 teaspoonfuls melted Cottolene. Stir these into the flour, roll and cut into shape. Have kettle ¾ full of Cottolene—at just the right heat—and fry the doughnuts in it for 3 minutes.

For frying, Cottolene must be *hot*, but don't let it get hot enough to smoke or it will burn. To find if it is hot enough, throw into it a single drop of water. When at just the right heat, the water will *pop*.

Genuine has trade marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Seventh Ave. and Liberty St., Pittsburg.

DURANT'S CASE BADLY TORN.

Witnesses Contradict Much of What the Prisoner Testified.

SAN FRANCISO, Oct. 22.—At the opening of the court this morning the defense in the trial of Theodore Durant announced that it had finished its case, and the taking of testimony in rebuttal was at once begun by the prosecution. The testimony was the most important given during the trial, as it conflicted with the several vital statements made by Durant while he was on the stand.

Dr. Gubert F. Graham, who is a medical student and an intimate friend of Durant, told of a sensational interview that took place between himself and the prisoner at the county jail on April 20. Dr. Graham was accompanied to the prison by J. S. Dunningan, a newspaper man, who was asked by Durant to retire after he had been there for a few minutes. Graham said that after Dunnigan stepped aside, Durant asked him if he would let him see his notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture in order that he might compare them with his own. Graham demurred first, after which he said Durant stated frankly to him that he had no notes of the lecture. He said Durant told him if he had the notes of the lecture he could easily establish a strong alibi for himself, and urged him to leave the notes with Mrs. Durant in order that she might bring them to him at the prison. Dr. Graham said he refused the request, and never afterward visited Durant at the prison.

While Durant was on the stand he testified he was asked to repair the sunburner at Emanuel church on April 1 by the trustees. The trustees to-day denied they had asked Durant to make repairs of any kind at the church during March or April.

Witnesses were next called to disprove Durant's statement that on the afternoon of April 12 he was at the ferry for the purpose of searching for Blanche Lamont who, he said, a mysterious stranger had told him would cross the bay that afternoon. C. W. Dodge, a medical student, said he saw Durant at the ferry and the prisoner told him he was waiting for a number of members of the signal corps, who were expected from Oakland. C. A. Dukes, a medical student, who accompanied Dodge, corroborated his testimony. A. A. Hobe, an old schoolmate of Durant, testified that he saw Durant at the ferry the same afternoon in company with a young woman who answered the description of Minnie Williams. It is known Minnie Williams came over from her home in Alameda that afternoon, and the next day her body was found in Emanuel church.

E. A. Glazer, a student at the medical college, testified that on the afternoon of April 10, Durant asked him to read aloud his notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture. Glazer said he read his notes to Durant, who devoted three-quarters of an hour to writing in his notebook.

Thomas Price, a chemist, was called to give expert testimony on two or three points at issue. He was asked practically in what condition a man would be who had breathed illuminating gas for the length of time Durant said he was working over the sunburner. The hypothetical question being illustrated, the witness said a man would be unconscious in five minutes—the length of time Durant said he was engaged at work over the burner. Professor Price testified about the dark stain on the sole of Rev. Gibson's shoe, which was found in the pastor's study in the church was only a grease spot.

Charles Morrison and J. H. Cooper, newspaper reporters, told of an interview they had with Durant in the city prison on the night of his arrest. To them Durant said he arrived at the church on April 3 between 4 and 4:30 in the afternoon. This testimony conflicts with the statement Durant now makes.

The case probably will go to the jury next week.

HONEST JIM FUNK.

He Was Acquitted While Hurd Was Convicted.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 22.—As a result of an investigation into the public offices of Blair county, County Commissioner John Hurd, of Altoona, was convicted of misdemeanor in office. His colleague, James Funk, of Duncansville, was acquitted on the same charge. It was alleged that the two made a personal profit out of the job of repairing the court house. The jury wrestled over their verdict all night. When the verdict was announced Mr. Funk exclaimed: "I'm still honest Jim Funk; I'm a Democrat."

The penalty for this misdemeanor is a $500 fine and removal from office. The court and remaining commissioners have the power to fill the vacancy, and there are already a dozen candidates for the office. Hurd's attorneys have filed a motion for a new trial, alleging that a juror had informed his friends what the verdict would be before the trial was finished.

New Pennsylvania Postmasters.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows: Pennsylvania—John Armstrong at Laughlintown, Westmoreland county, vice A. B. Kerr, resigned; R. E. Turner at Kennard, Mercer county, vice T. B. Curtis, resigned; W. G. Lent at Horatio, Jefferson county, vice R. D. Divelbiss, resigned; N. T. Bickel at Abdera, Clinton county, vice James Bailey, resigned. Ohio—S. E. Baldridge at Halls Valley, Morgan county, vice T. F. Price, resigned.

Order of Foresters in a Snarl.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Through an injunction issued to-day by the circuit court, the fight between the Illinois and the Canadian Order of Foresters is again brought into prominence. The injunction provides among other things that the Canadian court shall not hold a meeting set for to-day at Joliet. The fight is between the high courts of the two orders. Their similarity of name and the confusion liable to arise therefrom is one of the chief points of controversy.

Lutheran Synod Adjourns.

YORK, Pa., Oct. 21.—The Lutheran synod of western Pennsylvania adjourned to-day, after adopting six articles of a new constitution, the balance going over to the next meeting. Financial aid was extended Cold Springs congregation, members of the synod making individual contributions. Trustees for the Loysville orphans' home and directors of the Gettysburg seminary were also elected.

The well-known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

A SHAFT AIMED AT FORAKER.

THIS IS SOME OHIO REPUBLICANS' OPINION OF SENATOR SHERMAN'S BOOK.

ITS PUBLICATION TIMED.

The Fire-Eater Himself Says He Wishes It Had Been Delayed.

PHILETUS SAWYER ON GARFIELD.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 22.—The publication of extracts from Senator Sherman's book is having the effect of stirring up the Sherman-Foraker factional fight, which both Foraker and McKinley have been striving to keep down in this campaign for personal reasons. The publication no doubt causes Foraker to rage, but in an interview the fire-eater only said he was sorry the contents could not have been withheld until after the election.

Ex-Governor Foster, upon whom the senator's caustic sentences fall with special force, introduced Foraker into politics and is now working hard upon the stump to secure his election, and the sons of Garfield, who comes in for a share of the criticism, are now active in politics, young "Jimmie" being a candidate for state senator in the Lake county district.

The trouble of the Ohio Republicans seem to be coming at the close of the campaign and among the most annoying of them is the book Senator Sherman has written. It is generally believed the contents of the book were made public just at this time by the senator in order to contribute to the confusion of the Foraker machine and prevent its success in the state election, which would mean Foraker for his colleague in the senate.

Rev. C. W. Hoeffer, Republican nominee for legislature, who was accused of soliciting $1,500 in case of his election to vote for Calvin S. Brice for the United States senate, is believed by the Republican committee to have left the state to-day and gone to Chicago.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 22.—Ex-United States Senator Philetus Sawyer to-day was asked his opinion of Senator Sherman's book. Of the part referring to ex-President Garfield, Mr. Sawyer said: "Senator Sherman is totally in the wrong in saying that ex-President Garfield broke faith with him. I remember that the day before Garfield was nominated I lunched with him. At the table I said 'Mr. Garfield, I am sure you are going to be nominated.'

"He replied: 'I would rather be shot than to be nominated, for I could never persuade Sherman that I kept faith with him.'

"I went back to the Wisconsin delegation and we were the first to swing into line for Garfield."

AKRON, O., Oct. 22.—John Sherman's "Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet" is being issued by the Warner company, of this city. The first edition, to be issued in two or three weeks, will consist of 60,000 copies.

SHE IS A MODERN WARSHIP.

The Monadnock Will Be Put in Commission in About One Month.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 22.—Steam will be raised in the monitor Monadnock Wednesday or Thursday, when the vessel will be given a dock trial at Mare island to test her machinery. The warship will be entirely completed and ready to

PRICES GO DOWNWARD.

INDUSTRIALS AND ACTIVE RAILROADS AFFECTED BY A VARIETY OF RUMORS.

MARKET OPENED DULL, LOWER

Upward Movement Occurs, Followed by a Decline Later.

BOND PRICES INCLINED DOWNWARD

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The speculation to-day was as a whole, flat and uninteresting. The volume of business was slightly above that of the previous day, but the distribution of the dealings was relatively much wider. The course of prices was downward, almost without interruption. Commission orders were, as has been usual for some time past, very scarce, and the traders accordingly made prices.

Of actual news there was a dearth, but the movements in the industrials, and a few of the usually active railroad stocks were attended by gossip or rumors purporting to affect their position in the market. The most important influence having general bearing was a recovery in the rates of foreign exchange, due to the disposition of houses having large amounts of exchange available to hold out for the best rates obtainable. The supply of cotton bills was also lighter than had been anticipated.

The granger shares were affected by reports of continued drought and of frosts at the west. The southwestern shares were again depressed by technical estimates of lighter earnings from the shortage in the cotton crop. Lower prices in domestic and foreign sugars, and speculation as to the amounts of raw material held by the American sugar refining company were responsible for pronounced weakness in the market for the stock of that company. Renewed liquidation was apparent in leather preferred, despite an alleged turn for the better in the sole leather industry.

The anthracite coal stocks did not prove superior to the generally weak tendency, although advances in the rates of freight to tidewater and in other directions were reported, following upon the higher prices established and about to be put in effect for coal at the east and west.

The market opened dull and lower. A temporary upward flurry set in early, based entirely upon carrying purchases. Subsequently a reaction began which was practically unrelieved up to the close. The more important losses at the extreme low points were: Jersey Central, 2¾; Leather preferred, 1¾; Manhattan & Missouri Pacific, 1½; Tobacco and Southern preferred, 1¼, and Delaware & Hudson Canal, Tennessee coal and Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred, 1%. The final prices were at the lowest figures of the day.

The movement of bond prices in the early dealings was somewhat erratic, but in the late session the trend of prices was universally downward, with marked weakness in some of the speculative issues. A block of $100,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis consol 6s traded at 104½ with subsequent transactions at 104⅜. The aggregate sales were $1,368,000.

The more important declines are: Atchison adjustment 4s, when issued, 2¼ per cent; debentures series B, Iron Mountain 2d 5s, Illinois Central 4s, Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville 6s, 1½; Northern Pacific consol 5s, Texas & Pacific seconds and Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s, 1¼, and Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg firsts, Missouri, Kansas & Eastern firsts, St. Joe & Grand Island firsts, trust receipts and Toledo & Ann Arbor firsts, trust receipts, 1 per cent.

Advances—Erie reorganization first lien 4s, 2 per cent, and Brooklyn elevated seconds, Hocking Valley 6s and Flint & Pere Marquette 4s trust receipts, unstamped, 1 per cent. Governments were neglected. The bid quotations revealed no material change in prices.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—"Evening Post's" financial cablegrams: There have been panicky markets all day on a further slump in mines, instigated by heavy forced sales in Paris, where the trouble has been serious. A large fall account was closed there to-day, and the fall in mines has ranged up to over 50 per cent. To-night it looks as if the turn has come. I understand on good authority that the Rothschilds have come to the rescue in Paris, and a large block of Debeers shares, having passed the market will, it is staid, be taken up by them. No one expects an immediate renewal of the mining boom, but the belief is general that the worst is over. Americans were dull, closing near the lowest. Brazilian stocks were flat on fears of complications about Trinidad. The Paris and Berlin markets were flat, but closed better.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 18 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Close Oc.22
A., T. & S. F....	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	20⅞
Am. Cot. Oil Co....	....	....	....	20½	20½
do. pref....	....	....	....	70½	70
Am. S. Ref. Co..	107	107⅝	106⅝	107⅛	107⅛
do. pref....	....	....	....	106½	106½
Am. Tobacco Co.	94	94½	93¾	93¾	93¾
Balto. & Ohio....	....	....	....	69½	69½
Canada Southern.	54⅝	55	54⅞	55	54⅞
Canada Pacific....	....	....	....	53¼	53¼
Chi. G. Tr. Rets..	69¾	69¾	68⅞	68⅝	69¼
C., B. & Q....	87⅞	88	87⅜	87⅞	87⅞
C., H. & D....	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	21½
Consolidated Gas.	147½	147⅝	147½	147½	146½
C.,C. C. & St. L.	43	43	42¾	42¾	43⅛
Chesa. & Ohio....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
D., L. & W....	....	....	....	168	169
Del. & Hudson....	....	....	....	....	121½
D. & C. F. Co....	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	23⅞
Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13⅝
Gen. Electric Co.	37	37	36¾	36¾	37
Illinois Central....	....	....	....	93½	93½
L. S. & M. S....	151	151	150¼	150	150½
L. E. & W....	....	....	....	23¾	23¾
do. pref....	....	....	....	77¾	77¾
Louis. & Nash....	69½	69½	69¼	69¼	69½
Michigan Central.	....	....	....	....	....
Manhattan Con....	108¾	108¾	107¼	107¼	108¾
Missouri Pacific..	35⅞	36	34½	34⅝	35¼
Nat. Lead Co....	33½	33⅝	33¼	33¼	33⅝
do. pref....	....	....	....	....	95
N. Y. Central....	....	....	....	100⅜	100⅝
N. Y. & N. E....	....	....	....	35	35
N. Y. Chesa....	111	111	111	111½	111
N. Y., O. & W....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Norf. & West....	....	....	....	31	31
do. pref....	....	....	....	13¼	13¾
Northwest	106¾	106¾	106¼	106½	106¾
Northern Pacific..	....	....	....	4⅞	4⅝
do. pref....	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
N. American Co....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
Omaha	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43	43⅝
Pacific Mail....	29⅜	29½	29	29⅛	29
Pullman Car Co....	....	....	....	171	171
P., C. & St. L....	....	....	....	78	78
do. pref....	....	....	....	56	56
Reading	19⅝	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	19½
Rock Island.....	77⅛	77⅜	76⅞	76⅝	77⅛
Southern Ry....	12	12	11¾	11¾	12
do. pref....	36½	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	37¼
St. Paul....	76⅝	76⅝	76	76	76¼
do. pref....	120½	120½	120½	120	120½
Tenn. C. & I....	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Texas & Pacific..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Union Pacific....	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅝
U. S. Rubber Co..	....	....	....	40½	40⅝
do. pref....	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
U. S. Cordage Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
do. pref....	....	....	....	14½	15
U. S. Leather....	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13¾
do. pref....	78⅝	78⅝	77¾	77	78¼
Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
Wheeling & L. E..	22	22	21½	21½	22⅛
W., St. L. & P....	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	9⅛
W. & L. E.	14⅞	15⅛	14¾	14¾	14⅞
Western Union....	46	46	46	45	46⅛
Wisconsin Cent....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6

Furnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange, at No. 57 Fourth avenue (old style):

U. S. 5s, reg....	114½	U. P. 1sts of '95..	104½	
do. 5s, coup....	114½	D. & R. G. 7s....	104	
do. 4s, reg....	111⅝	do. 4s....	94½	
do. 4s, coup....	112½	Erie 2ds....	76½	
do. 2s, reg....	97½	G. & S. A. 6s....	104½	
do. new 4s, reg.	125⅛	do. 7s....	104½	
do. new 4s, coup.	125⅝	H. & T. Cent. 6s.	111	
Pacific 6s of '95.	*100	do. 7s....	105	
Ala. Class A 4s.	*106	do. 5s....	95½	
do. Class B....	*107	do. second 4s....	64½	
do. Class C....	*99	Mutual Union 6s.	*114	
do. Currency....	*99	N. J. C. gen. 5s..	119½	
La. new con. 4s..	95½	N. P. Pac. 1sts..	114½	
Missouri 6s....	*100	do. 2ds....	102¾	
N. Carolina 6s..	*122	Northwest cons....	141½	
do. 4s....	*104½	Or. S. R. & N. deb.5s.	*113	
S. Car. non-fund.	1	Or. S. L. & U. N. 4s.	85	
Tenn. new set 6s.	85	St. Paul con. 7s..	128	
do. 5s....	*105	do. C. & P. W. 5s.	113¼	
do. old 6s....	*102	do. I. & M. 5s....	115	
Va. Centuries....	62¾	St. L. & I. M. 5s..	96	
do. deferred....	6	Texas Pac. 1sts..	88⅝	
Atchison 4s....	80	do. 2ds....	23½	
do. second A....	47	U. P. 1sts of '96..	106⅝	
Can. So. 2ds....	105	West Shore 4s....	106⅝	
L. & N. Un'd 4s..	83⅝	Southern 5s....	96⅛	
O. R. & N. 1sts..	111¾			

*Bid.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 162,867 shares, including:

Am. Sugar.....	41,100	Missouri Pacific.	12,000
Am. Tobacco.....	3,000	Reading	5,100
Atchison	3,000	Rock Island.....	5,600
Burlington	6,700	St. Paul.....	12,100
D. & C. F. Co...	4,700	Silver Certs....	19,000
Kan. & Tex. pf.	6,500	Tenn. C. & I....	6,800
Louis. & Nash...	5,200	U. S. Leather pf.	5,200
Manhattan Con..	6,500	Wabash pref....	3,100

Boston Stocks.

A., T. & S. F....	20¾	Mexican Central..	12¼
Am. Sugar.....	105½	N. Y. & N. E....	69
do. pref.....	109¼	Old Colony.....	176½
Bay State Gas...	1½	Ore. Short Line...	5
Bell Telephone...	197½	Rubber	40¾
Boston & Albany	276	San Diego.....	2
Boston & Maine.	176	Union Pacific....	13¼
C., B. & Q.....	85½	West End.....	68¾
Edison El.. Ill...	145	do. pref.....	90
Fitchburg.....	87	West. Electric...	35½
General Electric.	36¼	do. pref.....	55
do. pref.....	65	Wisconsin Cent...	5¾
Illinois Steel....	77		

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penn. Cent..	53⅝	53⅞	Elec. Trac...	65¼	65½
Leh. Valley..	41	41¼	Peoples Tr...	58⅝	59
Leh. Nav.....	47¼	48¼	United G.Im.	85⅞	86
Met. Trac.....	101	101¼	C. Tr., N. J.	27½	28¼
Phila. Trac...	26¼	26¾	Storage	72	72½
Ind. Trac.....	53½	54			

Chicago Stocks.

	Open-ing	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing
West Chicago St. Ry..	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
North Chicago St. Ry..	288½	288½	288½	288½
Lake Street El. R. R....	27½	27½	27¼	27¼
Alley "L".....	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
Diamond Match Co....	127	127½	127	127½

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Wheat Dull, but Maintained a Firm Undertone—Corn Quite Strong and Provisions Advanced.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Dullness was the feature in wheat to-day. December closing unchanged after a range of but ½c. May corn and oats each gained ⅛c and provisions made good advances.

Wheat ruled very dull, but maintained a firm undertone, and averaged slightly higher than it closed last night. It kept within a very narrow range, however. The cables showed a fair amount of firmness abroad, and there was some export demand at the seaboard. The fact that there has been no rain yet in the winter wheat belt, and the stubborn strength the market had displayed, made shorts a little uneasy for a time. There was enough covering to absorb the offerings. Another thing which helped the market was the decided strength in corn. The deliveries in the northwest were also smaller, being only 983 cars, or only 17 cars larger than a year ago. Even with the extreme dullness in trade, these conditions helped to steady the market firm, especiall yas there was very little selling pressure. December sold early at 60¾c, gradually up to 60⅝c, when it eased off and closed at 60¾c.

Corn showed decided strength in the nearby months, and May sympathized slightly. Shorts for October and November are getting alarmed at the liberal shipments, the light stocks and the light receipts, and in their efforts to cover bid the price up sharply, but when the most urgent demand was supplied prices fell off some. October sold from 30¾c to 31⅛c, off by noon to 30⅝c. May 29¾c to 29⅝c, 29⅝c split. October closed at 31⅛c, and May at 29½c.

Oats rather firm, influenced a good deal by the course of corn. May sold at 20⅝@20¾c and October at 18@18⅛c. May closed at 20⅝c.

There was a slight show of life in the provision pit, and prices of products benefited from the accession of business. Some speculative buying orders from abroad were received, which was also a help to prices and a feature which has been for a long time absent from the market. Pork gained from 12½c to 15c per barrel, lard 5c and ribs 7½c. Receipts were 38,000, and heavy packing hogs brought 5c more money than they did yesterday.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 59¼@60¼c; No. 3 spring wheat, 59@59¼c; No. 2 red, 59¾@63c; No. 2 corn, 31¼@31¾c; No. 3 yellow, 31¼@31¾c; No. 2 oats, 18¾c; No. 2 white, 20½c; No. 3 white, 18@18¾c; No. 2 rye, 38½@39c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, 29@32c; No. 1 flaxseed, 80c; prime timothy seed, $3 50; mess pork, per barrel, $8 12½@8 25; lard, per 100 lbs, $5 55@5 57½; short ribs sides (loose), $4 70@4 75; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 5⅝@5¾c; short clear sides (boxed), 5¼@5½c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 22; sugars, cut loaf, 5.57c; granulated, 4.95c; standard "A," 4.82c.

Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 220,000 bushels; corn, 267,000 bushels; oats, 604,000 bushels; rye, 14,000 bushels; barley, 154,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 107,000 bushels; corn, 385,000 bushels; oats, 881,000 bushels; rye, 11,000 bushels; barley, 25,000 bushels.

John D. Armstrong & Co., successors to John M. Oakley & Co., 45 Sixth street, brokers in grain, oil and provisions, furnish the following summary of the Chicago market:

Articles & Months.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Wheat—				
October.....	....	....	....	59¼
December.....	60⅜	60½	60	60¼
May.....	64⅜	64⅝	64¼	64⅜
Corn—				
October.....	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31¼
November.....	30⅜	30⅝	29¾	30½
December.....	28	28⅜	28	28¼
May.....	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
Oats—				
October.....	18	18¼	18	18⅛
November.....	18	....	....	....
December.....	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛
May.....	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
Pork—				
October.....	....	....	....	$ 8 15
December.....	$ 8 22	$ 8 22	$ 8 22	8 32½
January.....	9 15	9 25	9 15	9 22
May.....	9 45	9 55	9 45	9 52
Lard—				
October.....	5 55	5 55	5 55	5 55
November.....	5 55	5 55	5 55	5 55
January.....	5 62	5 70	5 62	5 67
May.....	5 80	5 85	5 80	5 85
Short Ribs—				
October.....	4 72	4 72	4 67	4 70
January.....	4 62	4 67	4 62	4 65
May.....	4 75	4 80	4 75	4 80

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 355 cars; corn, 293 cars; oats, 251 cars; hogs, 31,000 head.

Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 410 cars; corn, 305 cars; oats, 216 cars; hogs, 34,000 head.

Wool.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Wool firm; domestic fleece, 16@22c; pulled, 19@22c.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The "American Wool and Cotton Reporter" will say to-morrow of the wool trade: There has been a fair business done the past week at previous prices. Sales in New York, Boston and Philadelphia aggregate 8,576,950 pounds, of which 4,526,000 pounds were domestic and 4,050,950 foreign, as compared with a total of 9,962,500 pounds for the previous week. There has been a general demand for wool in the Boston market, but transactions have been fewer and smaller than for some weeks, as far as domestic wool is concerned; sales of foreign stocks show an increase as compared with the previous week. The market is at present a waiting one. The sales of the week amount to 3,219,000 pounds domestic and 1,251,050 pounds foreign, making a total of 4,470,050, against a total of 6,016,000 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 2,307,250 pounds for the corresponding week last year. The sales since January 1, 1895, amount to 171,556,720 pounds, against 120,434,585 pounds a year ago.

The Pig Iron Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The "Industrial World" will say to-morrow: "The pig iron market for all grades continues very quiet, and firmness is a strong feature, but evidence is accumulating that a reaction is not far distant, if indeed it is not already here, in some departments of finished material. The sharp advance in Bessemer iron at the close of last week in Pittsburg may be accepted as a forerunner. Not less than 3,700 freight cars were placed by furnaces made last week in this district, and specifications for a larger quantity are being figured on by carbuilders. There is a good inquiry for steel rails, and it now seems assured that some heavy rail orders will be done soon. Demand for iron and steel from railroad interests is active."

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Coffee—Options steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower; market ruled generally slow, with small local trading and a weak undertone throughout; cables unsatisfactory, and crop estimates increasing; closed steady at 10@20 points net decline: October, $15 20@15 25; December, $14 80@14 90. Spot dull; No. 7 Rio, 17¾c. Mild dull; Cordova, 18¾@19c. Sugar—Raw dull; refined dull.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Pig iron steady; southern, $12 00@14 00; northern, $12 00@14 50. Copper dull; brokers' price, $11 75; exchange price, $11 80@11 90. Lead steady; brokers' price, $3 15; exchange price, $3 35@3 37½. Tin steady; straits, $14 70; Plates quiet. Spelter dull; domestic, $4 05@4 10.

Turpentine.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—Rosin firm. Turpentine steady.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 23.—Rosin firm; strained, $1 20; good, $1 25. Spirits steady at 25½@25¾c. Tar firm at $1 40. Turpentine steady; hard, $1 10; soft, $1 50; virgin, $1 60.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23.—Spirits firm at 25c; sales, none. Rosin firm.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Market Indifferent and Business Narrow—New York Stocks to Be Traded in on the Local Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23.

The local stock market was dull but steady, and only a small volume of business was done on the three calls. No changes of importance occurred in the list, and the tone of the market was in most respects similar to that of recent previous days.

In the traction group Central traction was firm and sold as usual at 28. The asking price did not hold, and on the last call the stock was offered down to 28½ to 28¾. Citizens traction is still making fractional declines and to-day dropped to 57⅝ asked, while no bids were posted. There was some inquiry for Pleasant Valley, and 21¼ was bid for 100-share lots, while like amounts were offered at 22. As on yesterday Birmingham traction weakened and dropped from 15¾ to 15½, and it is still on the market in 100 and 200 share lots at 16. Duquesne traction was in moderate demand and was sold at 34⅞ in a small way. The highest posted bid was 34¾, but on the last call a slight weakness occurred and the closing bid was 34½. It was steady all day at 35 asked. Manchester traction sold a shade lower than on yesterday and was inclined to weakness. The bidding price declined to 39¾, but reached on the last call and advanced to 39¾, which was the final bid yesterday. The slight inclination to weakness may be due to the fact that the announced agreement with the consolidation company calls for a guarantee of only 4 per cent on the capital stock.

In the miscellaneous group there was a demand for Switch & Signal, and the stock made a slight advance as against the closing Yesterday. A small lot was sold at a slight advance over the highest posted bid. United States Glass common sold in a small way at 15¾, and the offering of a small lot checked the advancing tendency. Westinghouse Electric, second preferred, made a slight gain, and Luster mining was stronger, closing at an advance and selling at 12.

In the miscellaneous group but one trade was made, 15 shares of Phillie changing hands at 15, which was also the closing bid. Chartiers gas was offered at 8, and a small lot of the stock at a lower figure, 7½, could have been purchased. No bid, and Wheeling gas sagged a fraction from the highest bid made. The bond market did not change.

It is likely that it will not be long until the local stock exchange will be trading in New York stocks and Pittsburg grain, as the boards in some other cities outside of New York. Trading in local securities has become so restricted lately that there is not a great deal of money in the business for the 40 or 50 brokers actively engaged in the business. The new charter for the exchange, which has been applied for, will likely provide for such an extension of trading privileges. The governing committee, acting in conformity with the general sentiment of the exchange in the matter, has appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Pinkerton, Arrott and Wade, to formulate a plan for carrying out the idea of trading in outside stocks. These gentlemen will visit other cities where these stocks are traded in and base their report on the information there obtained. It is possible that the plan adopted will conform in some respects to the Consolidated exchange of New York. One of the features of the enlargement will be in clearing house, which is regarded as essential. Trading in New York stocks was proposed on the exchange several years ago, but for some reason it was never put into operation.

Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad was strong and advanced to 44½ bid, that price being made on 100-share lots.

A moderate demand continues for Allegheny Valley preferred, and 11⅝ was bid. The stock was sold in Philadelphia at the same figures, yesterday.

The bond market was very quiet to-day, and for $10,000 Pittsburg traction of 108 was the none offered.

On the final board Birmingham traction was offered in 100 and 200-share lots at 16, and the nearest bid was 15½.

Hand street bridge was offered at 35 and Suspension bridge at 43, but there was no material change.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia Company of West Virginia was held to-day and directors elected and other preliminary business transacted. The new company is practically the Philadelphia company of this city, incorporated under the laws of West Virginia to operate there in the business of supplying natural gas.

A. L. Barbour, president of the Braddock Electric Railway company, gives notice to the stockholders of that concern that the fifth installment, $5 per share, is due and should be paid to the secretary on or before November 10.

The stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway company will hold their annual meeting in Cincinnati, O., on November 21.

People who subscribed for the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling stock offered last week were notified on Saturday in some cases that they could be alloted only 50 per cent of their subscription.

The governing committee of the New York stock exchange has listed the following securities: Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, $622,000 first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, of 1937, making total listed to date, $9,549,000; Lehigh & New York railroad, $2,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent guaranteed gold bonds of 1945, principal and interest guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley railroad company (in receivership); $256,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, making total listed to date, $3,924,000; Staten Island railway, $500,000 first mortgage, 4½ per cent gold guaranteed bonds of 1943.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Ally Nat....	64	....	P.V.& C.R.	44½	....
Com. Nat.	97	....	Hand St. B.	....	25
Citizens N....	69	....	Sus. Bridge	....	43
Diamond Nat.	180	....	Birm. Trac.	15½	16
Exchange N.	89½	....	West. El.	91	93
First Nat....	189	....	Mon. Water	....	25½
Fidel. Title	142	....	U. S. & S....	14¾	14½
Mer. T. & T.	43	....	U. S. pref.	....	70
Union Nat.	125	....	U.S.G. com.	15⅝	15⅞
Ally. G. Gas	50½	....	BONDS.		
Ally. Gas....	50½	....	Pitts. June.	....	....
C.N.G. Co.	12½	13	1st m. 5s.	124	....
Phila. Co.	15	15¼	Pitts. June.	....	....
Wheel. Gas.	17	17½	2d m. 5s.	103	....
Cent. Trac.	28	28¼	Cit. Tr. 5s.	110	....
Cit. Trac....	57½	57⅝	Pitts. Tr. 5s.	108	....
P. V. Trac.	21½	22	Cent. Tr. 5s.	104	....
Bir. Trac....	15½	16	P. V. Tr. 5s.	104¼	....
Duq. Trac....	34½	35	Bir. Tr. 5s.	....	98¾
Man. Trac....	39¾	40	Hand St. 5s.	106	....
N. Y. pref.	115	....	Hilltop 6s....	....	97
Pitts. June.	32	32½			

The following sales were made:

First call—100 shares Manchester traction at 39¾; 15 shares Manchester traction at 39⅝; 40 shares U. S. glass common at 15¾.

Second call—20 shares Manchester traction at 39⅝; 27 shares Southside at 70; 40 at 70¼.

Third call—50 shares Pittsburg Junction at 32; 25 shares Central traction at 28; 20 shares Philadelphia company at 15; 10 shares Duquesne traction at 34¾; 20 shares Luster mining at 12.

MONETARY.

There is a fairly good demand for time and call loans at 6 per cent, and the market is firm. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$3,365,365 37
Yesterday's balances	482,211 91
Same day last week:	
Exchanges	$2,845,462 84
Balances	591,043 37
Same day last year:	
Exchanges	$2,896,295 67
Balances	574,643 80

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent, last loan 2, closed 2. Prime mercantile paper at 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 88¼@4 88½ for demand and $4 87¼@4 87½ for 60 days. Posted rates $4 88@4 88½ and $4 89@4 89½. Commercial bills $4 85½. Silver certificates at 68@68⅝.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Clearings, $15,488,000. Money at the banks is firm at 6@7 per cent for call loans, and 6@6½ per cent for commercial paper. New York exchange 65c discount. Bankers' (London) sterling at $4 88 and $4 87.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Clearings, $3,225,678; balances, $325,853. Money at 5@7 per cent. New York exchange at $1 25 discount.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Clearings, $3,478,832. New York exchange, bank, par; commercial at $1 75 per $1,000 discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Clearings, $15,310,411; balances, $1,963,311.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Clearings, $111,439,889; balances, $7,352,659.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Clearings, $16,284,092; balances, $1,886,352.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Clearings, $2,169,763; balances, $536,894.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—There was no general activity visible in the market, though a good number of buyers were present. As a whole, staples showed in a very moderate request and in a few instances important transactions were made at fullest rates. Fancy cottons of all kinds attracted attention, and in some lines of low-priced ginghams fair sales were made. Dark styles of printed fabrics were looked after and good sales followed at current prices. Printing cloths in better demand, with sales of 65,000 pieces April, May and June at 3⅛c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Market Steady, Hogs Lower and Sheep and Lambs Quiet.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23.

Central Stock Yards.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle on Monday were 100 carloads, against 115 carloads last Monday; the market ruled fairly active on medium and good grades at an advance of 10@25c per cwt., while other grades were only steady at last week's prices; stockers and feedorned feeders were in good demand at strong prices; dry cows were slow sale at 25c per cwt. lower; receipts to-day light; market steady at quotations.

Extra, 1,450 lbs and upward	$ 5 10@ 5 25
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	4 90@ 5 00
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 15@ 4 50
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	3 85@ 4 10
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	3 50@ 3 85
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 15@ 3 40
Common, 700 to 900 lb	2 75@ 2 90
Rough, half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb	2 50@ 3 50
Common to good fat bulls	1 75@ 4 00
Common to good fat cows	1 50@ 3 00
Heifers, 850 to 1,100 lb	3 00@ 4 15
Bologna cows, per head	5 00@12 00
Fresh cows and springers	15 00@47 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs Monday were 20 double-deck loads, owing to the light supply the market ruled 10@15c per cwt. higher on good weight hogs, while the lighter grades were steady at last week's prices; receipts to-day, 25 double-deck loads; market 5@10c per cwt. lower.

Prime medium weights	$4 10@4 15
Best Yorkers	4 00@4 10
Heavy hogs	4 00@4 10
Common to fair Yorkers	3 80@4 00
Light pigs	3 75@3 90
Good roughs	3 50@3 90
Piggy sows and stags	2 75@3 40

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep Monday were 22 double-deck loads; the market ruled a shade stronger on the best grades, while common and medium grades were only steady at last week's prices; the eastern markets were reported dull and lower. Yesterday's receipts were light; receipts to-day, 2 double-deck loads; market about steady at the following quotations:

Export wethers, 110@125 lb	$3 50@3 75
Prime wethers, 85 to 100 lb	2 70@3 00
Good wethers, 85 to 90 lb	2 35@2 50
Fair, 70 to 80 lb, mixed ewes and wethers	1 50@2 00
Common, 65 to 70 lb	1 00@1 25
Culls	50@75
Spring lambs	2 00@4 00
Veal calves, 100 lbs	4 00@5 50
Heavy calves	2 00@3 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hamilton, Wood & Beck—Cattle—2 head, 2,000 lb., $4 60; 2 head, 2,480 lb, $4 25; 12 head, 14,040 lb, $4 40@4 50; 10 head, 12,840 lb, $4 15; 11 head, 12,190 lb, $3 75; 2 oxen, 3,510 lb, $3 75; 35 head, 38,670 lb, $3 55; 3 head, 2,880 lb, $3 45; 9 head, 8,490 lb, $3 40; 18 head, 15,250 lb, $3 35; 7 head, 5,110 lb, $3 25; 7 head, 5,960 lb, $3 15; 25 head, 23,500 lb, $3 10; 6 head, 4,900 lb, $3 00; 20 head, 18,150 lb, $2 65; 19 head, 11,080 lb, $2 50; 2 fresh cows at $60 00 per head; 18 do., at $38 00 per head; 19 do., at $36 00 per head. Hogs—130 head, 26,610 lb, $4 20; 283 head, 49,490 lb, $4 20; 19 head, 3,530 lb, $4 15; 75 head, 12,090 lb, $4 05; 96 head, 10,470 lb, $3 90. Sheep—126 head, 11,470 lb, $2 65; 13 head, 1,160 lb, $2 25; 122 head, 9,660 lb, $2 12½; 244 head, 19,290 lb, $1 75.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—18 head, 25,170 lb, $4 60; 11 head, 5,230 lb, $2 30; 25 head, 15,520 lb, $2 80. Hogs—53 head, 9,940 lb, $4 20; 80 head, 15,760 lb, $4 10; 20 head, 11,180 lb, $4 05. Sheep—38 head, 3,600 lb, $1 15; 22 head, 1,530 lb, $4 00; 24 head, 1,590 lb, $3 75; 3 calves, 200 lb, $5 00.

Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff—Cattle—11 head, 10,880 lb, $3 80; 9 head, 4,470 lb, $2 50; 4 cows, $55 00. Hogs—24 head, 4,920 lb, $4 10; 44 head, 8,490 lb, $4 05; 125 head, 10,520 lb, $3 90; 117 head, 25,250 lb, $4 25; 27 head, 5,300 lb, $4 20. Sheep—38 head, 2,090 lb, $2 25; 75 head, 9,000 lb, $1 50; 20 head, 10,330 lb, $1 70; 20

DEMAND FOR REPARATION.

ENGLISH FOREIGN OFFICE MAKES AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE VENEZUELA MATTER.

CLAIMS ALL THE TERRITORY.

SAYS THE REPUBLIC MUST PAY FOR PRETENDING TO UPHOLD ITS CONTENTIONS.

LIKE THE CORINTO AFFAIR.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—In view of the many reports in circulation regarding the attitude of Great Britain toward Venezuela the following official announcement was made to-day:

"In consequence of Venezuela not offering an apology or raparation for the Uruan incident the Marquis of Salisbury has taken steps to inform her as to what reparation Great Britain requires. But as relations between the two countries have been broken off for some years the communication was not sent through the direct diplomatic channel. As the document has not reached its destination, it is not considered desirable to give details of its contents. But it is couched in forcible terms, and points out that Great Britain will not permit Venezuela to overstep the boundaries marked by the courses of the rivers Cuyuni and Amacura; but it is willing that the question of the disputed territory should be submitted to arbitration."

The Exchange telegraph company this afternoon sent out a report of an interview which one of its representatives has had with the United States ambassador, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard. Mr. Bayard is quoted as saying that he will probably receive an immediate answer from the Marquis of Salisbury on the Venezuelan question, and that the United States will be quite satisfied if its overtures lead to negotiations for the resumption of the consideration of the frontier dispute. The United States ambassador is also said to have informed the representatives of the Exchange telegraph company that the United States can do nothing regarding the Marquis of Salisbury's demand for an indemnity from Venezuela.

Not an Ultimatum.

A high official in the British foreign office to-day said that Great Britain had not sent an ultimatum to Venezuela, but that a dispatch on the subject of the misunderstanding between Great Britain and Venezuela had been forwarded to President Crespo. This, added the informant, is a very different thing, as all persons acquainted with the principles of diplomacy will recognize. Continuing he said:

"Lord Salisbury thinks that sufficient time has elapsed for reparation to have been made, and with this view prepared the dispatch in question."

Nearly all the London papers comment on the Venezuela affair. The "Westminster Gazette" says: "After a tremendous fuss, the Nicaragua incident turned out to be a ridiculous small-beer affair, and in a short time we shall have made the same discovery in the Venezuela matter." The "Telegraph" says: "It is difficult to see how Monroeism is applicable to the Venezuelan affair. If the Venezuelans invade British Guiana, they must either be punished by us directly, or they must be forced by their assumed protectors in the United States to respect international laws."

The "St. James Gazette" says: "There is no reason why Venezuela should receive more backing than Nicaragua, seeing that no case exists for arbitration. The action of the United States government in presenting a request for arbitration is friendly to Venezuela and not unfriendly to us; but an attempt to enforce it would be an act of the most unprovoked hostility."

Menace to General Peace.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The "Figaro" to-day, commenting on the Venezuelan situation, remarks: "The ultimatum that Great Britain is requiring may be prejudicial to the cause of general peace."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The official statement from London on the Venezuela matter fails to elicit any responsive statement from the state department, and the officials, under Secretary Olney's instructions, persist in preserving an absolute silence upon the whole subject of the Venezuelan affair, possibly deeming it prudent to learn as much as they can of the British position without disclosing our own stand.

There is some reason to believe that there is a disposition on the part of the British foreign office to shift the issue, if it is possible to do so, and without relinquishing any ground directly upon the boundary dispute, to make the main issue their demand for reparation for the treatment accorded the colonial chief of police at Uruan some months ago. This probably would result in a repetition of the Corinto affair, and as the United States admitted in that case that a nation has a right to demand reparation for an insult to the national honor, the United States thus might be placed in a position where it could find with difficulty a reason for interference, even though the real motive for the demand might be a desire to clinch Great Britain's claim to the disputed territory. For this reason the last development of the case is being watched with some uneasiness here.

Officials of the diplomatic corps who are in a position to speak with full understanding on the Venezuelan question, upon a careful reading of the official statement of the British foreign office, made public in Associated Press cables to-day, say that it is a decisive rejection of the claims made by Venezuela, and a negative answer to the requests of the United States that the subject be submitted to arbitration.

England Claims Everything.

The essential feature of the foreign office statement is pointed out to be that Great Britain will not permit Venezuela to overstep the line made by the Amacura and Cuyuni rivers, but will submit to arbitration the other territory in dispute. It is stated that as there is no other territory in dispute the British denial of arbitration is comprehensive and complete. The line made by the Amacura and Cuyuni rivers is practically what is known as the Schomburg line. Included within it is all the territory on the south bank and at the mouth of the Orinoco river. The British already occupy the north bank, so that the official assertion of this claim to the south bank gives them the entire entrance to the great waterway of South America. Included also within the line of the two rivers is a large part—probably one-half—of the tract recently granted by Venezuela to a United States syndicate.

Under the foregoing circumstances, the statement of the foreign office is said to sweep aside all basis of compromise or arbitration, such as the United States urged, and to be a final insistance of British sovereignty over the essential territory at issue, covering and commanding the south bank of the Orinoco.

The landing of British marines at Corinto is regarded as a precedent of the course Great Britain may take, and in anticipation of this possibility, officials are comparing the relative strength of the forces which might be brought together. The British have a fleet of 16 warships available in the North and South Atlantic. Venezuela's seaports are fairly well fortified, and she can put 60,000 well-armed troops in the field.

The prudent always have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup on hand. It is invaluable.

MACKAY'S FUNERAL.

High Mass Celebrated Pending Removal to This Country.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A funeral service with high mass was celebrated at noon to-day at the Church of St. Ferdinand des Ternes for the repose of the soul of the late John W. Mackay, Jr., and his remains were then conveyed to the crypt in the church of St. Augustine, where they will remain pending transportation to Havre. The body will be taken to the United States next week.

The casket was covered with a white and silver pall, and was buried beneath fresh-cut flowers. It was conveyed to the church in a hearse drawn by six horses, and was preceded by two four-horse cars filled with floral wreaths and other emblems of mourning. The interior of the church was draped in black. The external decorations of the building were magnificent, the front of the church being hidden by draperies which were surmounted by the armorial bearings of the Mackays in ermine.

The chief mourners were Clarence Mackay, the dead man's brother, and Mr. Forman, Mrs. J. W. Mackay's secretary. Princess Colonna, the dead man's sister, and Mrs. Kessler. The cure of St. Ferdinand des Ternes, Father Lemonnier, pronounced the absolution.

Among others present were the following: Hon. James B. Eustis, United States ambassador; Henry Vignaud, secretary of the American embassy; Newton B. Eustis, second secretary of the American embassy; Lieutenant R. P. Rogers, naval attache to the American embassy; the Marquis of Dufferin, the British ambassador to France; Colonel Talbot, General Guzman Blanco, ex-president of Venezuela; the Marquis de Castrone, James Gordon Bennett, Mr. Howard, of "Galignanis Messenger;" the Comte and Comtesse de Castellane; Comte Roussy de Sales, Duo Noas Asquaviva, Marquis de Mores, Comte de Casaux, John Monroe, Marquis de Choiseul, Comte Pontavice de Heuesey, Duchesse de Bojano, Mrs. Emily Crawford and many other persons well known in French society.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Emily Crawford in "Truth," referring to the late John W. Mackay, Jr., says: "Mr. Mackay was of an unaffected, kindly disposition. He was a genuine person. One of his preceptors told me he had no taste for heaping up millions or for adding to the parental millions. His four-in-hand was faultlessly equipped, and his horses were so fine that they made his drags one of the sights of the Bois."

LOTHAIRE'S BRUTALITY.

An American Killed by the Belgian in Congo.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A man named Thos. Bradley, who until recently was employed the authorities of the Congo Free State, has just returned from west Africa bearing a letter from a brother of Stokes, the English trader who was hanged by Captain Lothaire, of the Belgian service, after a brief trial by court-martial, at which the captain is alleged to have formed the whole court. The dead man's brother says that Bishop Taylor, the American missionary at Stanley Pool, told him that the captain was jealous of Stokes on account of the latter's influence with the natives. The bishop said Stokes told him that Lothaire was his enemy because he would not bribe him as the other traders did.

Bradley also says that Captain Lothaire caused an American overseer to be bound to a tree and then he struck him with a sword, cutting the clothes from his body and wounding him so terribly that the American died two days afterward. Bradley claims to have been an eye-witness of this outrage.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The "Norddeutsche Allegemein Zeitung" publishes a statement that Dr. Stuhlmann, of German East Africa, is adducing strong proof that Stokes, the English trader executed by the Belgian officer, Captain Lothaire, did not wilfully act in hostility to the Congo State. The trade in arms was permitted under certain conditions by a Congo State act in the interests of the ivory trade. Stokes appeared unaware of a special prohibition. Dr. Stuhlmann describes as an insult the assertion that the German authorities furnished Stokes with arms and ammunition. In his opinion Stokes had been executed because Captain Lothaire feared his competition.

IN ICE FOR 65 DAYS.

Perilous Trip of a Yacht in Northern Waters.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The steam yacht Windward, which conveyed the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar expedition to Franz Josef land, and which arrived at Bergen on October 16, passed South End to-day. The documents she brought from the explorer, Jackson, who was left at Franz Josef land, will be opened to-morrow. After repairing and embarking coal, provisions, etc., the Windward will return to Franz Josef land in order to bring the explorer home. It is understood that Jackson, on the journey north, made some unexpected discoveries.

The Windward had a perilous voyage home, battling with the ice for 65 days, and being reduced to such an extremity for fuel that she was compelled to burn all the woodwork on board which could be spared and in addition, portions of her masts, spars and bulwarks, as well as the 'tween decks.

ATTACK ON THE W. C. T. U.

Convention of Christians at Chicago Feels Itself Slighted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The methods of the Women's Christian temperance union, the church as an institution, the clergy as representing the church, and all political parties as they exist at the present time, were roundly criticised at the national conference of Christians which opened to-day in the Christian Federation church. Rev. William H. Guy, the national minister of the Church of the Open Bible, acted as chairman. The principal speaker was Rev. J. W. Wells, who holds a similar office with relation to the Christian Federation church. The purpose of the conference, as outlined by the speakers, is the putting down of the liquor traffic, and the churches and the W. C. T. U. were roundly scored because of their alleged lack of interest in to-day's gatherings.

ATTACKING CHRISTIANS.

Troops Sent to Armenian Towns to Quell Disturbances.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.—Advices received here from Ismid and Hendek say that the Mussulman attacks upon Christians there continue. Troops have been hastily dispatched to the scene of the disturbances. It is said that a Turkish soldier at that place made an assault upon a young Armenian girl and threatened her with death. This charge is denied by the authorities at Ismid.

According to news received here from Adana and Aleppo, revolutionary agents are traversing the country and are enrolling young Armenians, while quantities of arms, ammunition and dynamite are being smuggled across the frontiers for their use.

Southern Railway Directors.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern railway held here this morning the following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Alexander B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; A. C. Boulwar, Richmond; Charles H. Coster, Harris C. Fahnestock, Thomas F. Ryan, Samuel Spencer, Anthony J. Thomas, Samuel Thomas, of New York; Skipwith Wilmer, Baltimore.

"I am more pleased with Hood's Pills than with any others that I have ever used. I would not be without them. They have no unpleasant effects." Mrs. Alfred Abercrombie, Sewickley, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

WHAT SHERMAN REALLY WROTE.

TEXT OF HIS REFERENCES TO THE CONVENTION OF 1880 GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC.

NOT SO HARD ON GARFIELD.

In Fact, One Letter Completely Exonerated Him.

BUT FOSTER WAS MUCH TO BLAME.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Owing to the controversy which has arisen over that part of Senator Sherman's memoirs which relate to the Republican national convention of 1880, which nominated James A. Garfield for president, the text of the matter was given out for publication to-night.

In the outset Senator Sherman tells of the selection of delegates in April in Ohio and the sentiment for himself expressed in nearly every county. On April 8 he wrote to a friend, saying: "There is a strong feeling that Garfield, in order to save his district, should go to the Chicago convention as a delegate. He is placed in a very awkward attitude now. If this district should be against my nomination it would be attributed to either want of influence on his part, or, what is worse, a want of sincerity in my support. In view of the past this would be a very unfortunate thing for him."

The senator also tells of consultations he had with personal friends, in which it was agreed that in the event of Sherman's nomination proving impracticable Ohio should support Blaine. "Prior to the state convention," he continues, "I had an interview with General Garfield, which he sought at my office in the department, and he there expressed his earnest desire to secure my nomination and his wish to be a delegate-at-large, so that he might aid me effectively. I was permitted practically to name the four delegates-at-large, and had implicit confidence that these delegates would take the lead in my behalf."

Garfield was made one of the delegates-at-large, and the Ohio state convention adopted a resolution requesting the Ohio delegates to vote for him for president. Until the meeting of the convention Senator Sherman was in constant correspondence with General Garfield, and the latter wrote, saying that it would be a mistake to assume that there was any division in the Ohio delegation. Then coming to the meeting of the national convention, and telling of the failure of General Grant's friends to have the unit rule adopted, Senator Sherman says:

Fatal Move for Blaine.

"Four days were occupied in perfecting the permanent organization and the nomination of candidates for president. During this time a minority of nine of the delegation from Ohio announced their determination to vote for Blaine. This was a fatal move for Blaine, and undoubtedly led to his defeat. Nearly four-fifths of the delegation were in favor of my nomination, in pursuance of the expressed wishes of the Ohio convention, but they were all friendly to Blaine, and whenever it should have become apparent that my nomination was impracticable, the whole delegation could easily have been carried for him without a division, and thus have secured his nomination. The action of these nine delegates, which resulted in carrying out the wishes of the state convention, prevented the possibility of the vote of Ohio being cast for Mr. Blaine."

The senator then tells of his high opinion of Blaine and of Blaine's friendship for himself. When Blaine was confident of the nomination, he said he would do all he could for Sherman's nomination, or, if elected president himself, he would invite Sherman to retain the position of secretary of the treasury. "The folly of a few men," the book continues, "made co-operation impracticable. I received opposition in Ohio from his pretended friends, and he therefore lost the Ohio delegation, which, but for this defection, would have made his nomination sure had I failed to receive it."

The book then quotes from Garfield's speech, nominating Sherman, and tells of the ballots, on the first 9 of the Ohio delegation voting for Blaine, 34 for Sherman and 1 for Edmunds. "It is probable," says the senator, "that if I had received the united vote of the Ohio delegation, I would have been nominated, as my relations with both General Grant and Mr. Blaine were of a friendly character."

As soon as he heard of the movement to nominate Garfield, Senator Sherman, on June 8, telegraphed to ex-Governor Dennison, saying:

"Whenever the vote of Ohio will be likely to assure the nomination of Garfield I appeal to every delegate to vote for him. Let Ohio be solid. Make the same appeal in my name to North Carolina and every delegate who has voted for me."

The moment the nomination was made, he sent a dispatch to Garfield at Chicago, congratulating him upon the nomination. Then the narrative proceeeds thus:

Caused Him Pain.

"In time I became thoroughly advised of what occurred at the Chicago convention, and had become entirely reconciled to the result, though frequently afterward I heard incidents and details which occasioned me great pain, and which seemed to establish the want of sincerity on the part of some of the delegates, and tended to show that for some time before the meeting of the convention, the nomination of General Garfield had been agreed upon. After its close I had numerous letters from delegates from other states, complaining bitterly of the conduct of the Ohio delegation, and giving this as a reosan why they had not voted for me. I was assured that large portions of the Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and other delegations had notified Governor Foster that they were ready to vote for me whenever their vote was required, but no such request came from him.

"The matter had been made the subject of public discussion in the newspapers. I was content with the result, but was deeply wounded by what I could not regard but as a breach of faith on the part of some of the Ohio delegation, and especially of Governor Foster, who had been fully advised of my feelings in regard to his course. I received a letter from him on the 23d of June, answering all the allegations that had been publicly made in regard to him, and explaining his action. In reply I wrote him the following letter:"

This letter is given in full in the book, and is quite lengthy. In it Senator Sherman is perfectly frank with Governor Foster, and relates all the reasons he had for holding a grievance against him, including the story about Foster having neglected to take advantage of the offer of votes from other states for Sherman. The letter says in part:

"My first impulse was to send you at once a mass of letters from delegates and others attending the convention, but this would only create a controversy, and perhaps betray confidence, which I could not do. The general purport of these letters is that, while you spoke freely and kindly of me, yet there was always a kind of reserve in favor of Blaine, and a hesitation in pressing me that indicated a divided opinion, that partly by the divisions in the Ohio delegations and partly by the halfway support of yourself, and perhaps others, the Ohio delegation lost its moral strength, and practically defeated me before any ballot was had."

After his return from an excursion along the northern coast, on July 19, Senator Sherman found two letters at General Garfield, to which he replied at once, discussing civil service reform, the currency question, and Garfield's letter of acceptance, all in a friendly manner. It concluded with a reference to Conkling, expressing the belief that he would come around in time.

Satisfied With Garfield.

After relating in detail the reports made to him of offers of votes, which Foster refused, the letter goes on:

"The nomination of Garfield is entirely satisfactory to me. The only shade that rests on this feeling is the fact that Garfield went there by my selection to represent me, and comes from the convention with the honor that I sought.

"I will do him the justice to say that I have seen no evidence that he has contributed to this result, except by his good conduct in the presence of the convention. I had always looked with great favor upon the contingency that if I was not nominated after a fair and full trial and Blaine was, you would be the candidate for the vice-presidency, and had frequently said to mutual friends that this was my desire. The contingency of Garfield's nomination I did not consider, for I supposed that as he was secure in the senate for six years, he would not desire the presidental nomination, but as it has come to him without his self-seeking, it is honorable and right, and I have no cause of complaint. If I believed that he had used the position I had given him to supplant me, I would consider it dishonorable, and would not support him; but, while such statements have been made to me, I feel bound to say that I have never seen nor heard from credible sources any ground for such an imputation, and therefore, he shall have my earnest and hearty support.

"There are one or two features of this canvass that leave a painful impression upon me. The first is that the opposition to me in Ohio was unreasonable, without cause, either springing from corrupt or bad motives or from such trivial causes as would scarcely justify the pouting of a schoolboy."

REPUBLICANS ANGRY.

Indiana County's Committee's Action Calls for an Explanation.

INDIANA, Pa., Oct. 21.—The Republican committee of Indiana county met here this afternoon to discuss a resolution relating to the nomination of congressional and senatorial candidates, both congressional and senatorial nominees being no longer selected by the votes cast in each candidate in his respective county, but the honor falls to the one receiving the greatest number of votes in the district.

This, local politicians say, practically concedes congressional candidates from the district which Indiana county is a part to Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, they having by far the greater number of Republican votes. Politicians generally are angry. They say this county has never been fairly treated in the matter of congressional and senatorial candidates, and this resolution if ratified by the other counties comprising the district, means its complete annihilation in that respect. The peculiar part of the transaction is that Indiana county should take the initiative in such a movement. She has had but three Republican senators in 21 years and has been represented in congress but once since 1878.

At the last two congressional conferences Indiana county's votes aided in the nomination of Armstrong candidates, and in the selection of the last senatorial candidate a tacit agreement was made that the honor should be Indiana's this time. That those admitted to be in control of the county machine should take such steps in advance of the other members of the district, who have infinitely more to gain, while this county has everything to lose, is something which many leading Republicans are waiting to have explained.

SENATE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee to Begin Its Work at Philadelphia November 11.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—The senatorial committee to investigate Philadelphia met to-night and agreed upon Monday, November 11, to begin its investigation. This decision was reached following a lengthy conference with officials and attorneys of the Citizens Municipal association. In order to reimburse the Citizens Municipal association for the $20,000, which it has pledged for the expenses of the senatorial investigating committee, an appeal is issued for contributions from citizens to whom are addressed circulars dated October 15.

Chairman Andrews, of the senate investigating committee, went to New York to-day, it is stated, to consult Recorder Goff on how to go about the investigation, as he, sometime ago, volunteered to give the committee all the assistance in his power.

JUDGE GOFF'S BEE.

The Clarksburg Editor in the Next Presidential Race.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 21.—A leading editorial in the "Telegram," owned by Judge Goff, says:

"It is evident that the next Republican convention will not select a candidate without several ballots, and it also seems likely that the longer the balloting lasts the worse it will be for those now regarded as the leading aspirants. A dark horse is likely to figure prominently, and West Virginia will not be out of the range of a lightning stroke."

This is taken by Judge Goff's friends as an indication that Goff considers himself as a presidential probability, and will be in the fight.

The Pittsburg Company Won.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 21.—Judge Miller, of Mercer county, to-day dismissed the case against the Pittsburg company of which W. H. Hartman is president, founders of Elwood City. The suit was brought by E. A. McMillan, of this city, over a sale of land involving many thousands of dollars. The costs were assessed on McMillan.

Cuba Suffering Again.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—The cyclone has caused havoc in the province of Santa Clara, the wind blowing at the rate of 90 miles an hour. The damage done is enormous. Several small engagements with the insurgents are reported to-day, in which two to five persons were killed.

Aluminum Works for Scotland.

GLASGOW, Oct. 21.—A company organized for the manufacture of aluminum has acquired water privileges at the falls of the Clyde.

unfortunate

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate.

Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak, run down; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. **Scott's Emulsion** of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw cod-liver oil would be a burden.

A substitute only imitates the original.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. 50c. and $1.00

PRIZE FIGHT DECLARED OFF.

JULIAN, FOR FITZSIMMONS, REFUSED TO AGREE TO A POSTPONEMENT.

A NEW CHALLENGE ISSUED.

Arrangements Being Made to Have Maher Meet Corbett.

PROGRESS OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 21.—The fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons is declared off by the Florida athletic club. At a conference this morning between the managers of Corbett and Fitzsimmons the club asked that the contest be postponed until November 11. Brady acquiesced, but Julian would not. The contest was then declared off.

Brady then said his last say, that Corbett would meet any man in the world, Fitzsimmons preferred, on November 11, the man to be named within 24 hours. Vendig announced that he would match Maher against Corbett, and find someone to take his place against O'Donnell, the contest between Corbett and Maher to be for $50,000 a side.

Still Corbett and Fitzsimmons may fight, but the contest will be an impromptu one, shorn of purse offerings, ring rules, referee and seconds, for Corbett says that unless Fitzsimmons acts the man and accommodates himself to circumstances he "will send him to a hospital" the first time that he meets him, and that he will go quite a way out of his scheduled theatrical route to meet the attenuated Cornishman.

To-morrow the ruling of Chancellor Leatherman is to come before the supreme court, but the arguments are likely to consume several days. In view of this fact, and anticipating a favorable decision, Dan Stuart called the parties in interest together and stated the conditions. Mr. Stuart wanted a postponement until November 15. He argued that even if the court of final resort sustained the decision of the chancellor it would take that long to restore confidence and get them down to Hot Springs. Brady, for Corbett, was willing. Julian was not. Despite the fact that Corbett went into training a week before his prospective opponent, Julian contended that his man was "too fine," and that to train for several days after the original time would militate against the physical condition of Fitzsimmons. The proposition was then made to have the men fight in private for the main stake, $10,000 a side. Here Stuart interjected an offer of an additional $10,000. Brady was again willing, but Julian demurred. He opined that the club, if it pulled the fight off on the 31st of October, would have to make good its first promise of $41,000.

In all equity, in the face of the entanglements which have beset the path of Dan Stuart and Joe Vendig, this cannot be done. As matters stand at this time, to use the words of Howard B. Hackett, the highest pugilistic authority in America, Corbett wants to fight; Fitzsimmons does not. So the Florida athletic club at 1:30 to-day declared the contest between James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons off.

It is given out that Julian will have Fitzsimmons on the 31st where his contract stipulates the fight should occur and claim the forfeit of $2,500. The program now is to substitute Peter Maher for Fitzsimmons in a contest with Corbett, and another man to be found will be depended upon to entertain Steve O'Donnell.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 21.—Attorney-General Kinsworthy presented his appeal to-day from the decision of Chancellor Leatherman to the supreme court. Attorney Martin, for Corbett, asked for time, and the hearing of the motion was therefore adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

When informed of the Fitzsimmons fluke, Governor Clarke said that it made no difference; that he intended there should be no carnival at all. Should the restraining order be granted the case will probably not come up for a hearing on its merits until some time next spring, relieving the governor of further responsibility. In the event that the order be refused, Governor Clarke intimated that he might convene the legislature to pass a fighting act.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 21.—The John Bingham athletic club, of this city, to-night passed resolutions asking Corbett and Fitzsimmons to come here and pull off their fight, and many business men expressed a wish that they could accept.

THREE MORE LETTERS.

They Were Written by Hoeffer to Solicit Money.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 21.—The Democratic state executive committee gave out for publication to-night three more letters bearing the signature of C. W. Hoffer, the Republican candidate for representative in Darke county, in which he negotiates with the Democrats with a view to securing money from them in consideration of his vote for Senator Brice. In one, which is dated Greenville, O., October 11, he tells W. A. Smalley, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, that he has seen Mr. Meilley, presumably Senator Brice's brother-in-law, L. M. Meilly, and he does not seem to take kindly to his proposition. He wants to have a personal interview with Mr. Smalley, and closes with words of assurance that if helped financially by the Democrats he will vote for Calvin S. Brice for United States senator.

In another letter, dated October 11, and addressed to Senator Brice, he states in a business way that in consideration of $1,500, to be paid to his representative, W. C. Fuller, he agrees to vote for Mr. Brice for senator if elected to the legislature.

The third letter is addressed to Chairman Anderson, of the Democratic state executive committee, and bears the date of October 17. In it he begs Mr. Anderson as a friend to secure certain letters which he has written to representatives of Mr. Brice and which he understands they are about to publish. Publication, he says, will ruin him.

WILL OLNEY RESIGN?

Rumor Says the President and Secretary Disagree About Venezuela.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—A special dispatch to the "Inter Ocean" from Washington says: Owing probably to the fact that Secretary Olney did not go to Atlanta with the president and party, but did leave for Boston to-day, a rumor is afloat to-night that Mr. Olney is contemplating retirement from the cabinet. The alleged excuse for this is a supposed disagreement between him and the president in regard to the foreign policy, especially with reference to the Venezuelan matter, in which the rumor says that Mr. Olney favors a more vigorous course than does the president.

The rumor, however, is entirely unconfirmed, and owing to the absence of Mr. Olney and President Cleveland, as well as all members of the cabinet, it is impossible to obtain and definite information which will confirm or disprove it.

How about the prudence of allowing a cough to run on, rasping the pulmonary and bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, can be obtained from any apothecary.

Always safe, always sure. Jayne's Painless Sanative Pills.

CATCHING COLD

Is What So Many People Are Doing Nowadays, and Thus Laying a Foundation for Chronic Catarrh.

Already the season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and the nasal twang is to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, the most common and dreadful of chronic diseases, is a cold. This is the way chronic catarrh usually begins: A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. Then follows sensitiveness of the air passages, which inclines one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while, seemingly—more or less discharge from the nose, hawking from the throat, nostrils stopped up, full feeling in the head, cracking in the ears.

The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Pe-ru-na, properly used, never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh. While many people have been cured of catarrh by a single bottle of Pe-ru-na, yet, as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed more than one bottle is necessary to complete a cure. Pe-ru-na has cured cases innumerable of twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only, internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence. But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Pe-ru-na at once at the slightest symptom of cold at this season of the year, and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

Send for free book on catarrh. Address the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. Ask your druggist for the Pe-ru-na almanac.

WANTS INDIANS EXPELLED.

Utes Are Slaughtering Game Indiscriminately in Colorado.

DENVER, Oct. 23.—Governor McIntyre has written a letter to General Frank Wheaton, commanding the department of the Colorado, United States army, demanding that he drive the Utes, now trespassing in the northwestern part of Colorado, out of the state. These Indians belong in Utah, and have lately been slaughtering game indiscriminately in Rout and Rio Blanca counties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—General Wheaton has not yet made a report to the war department of the demand made upon him by the governor of Colorado to remove the Utes, who are off their reservation, and the department is without information in the matter. It is expected that if it follows precedents the governor's complaint will go first to the interior department (which has not yet received any advices on the subject), for it is the custom of the army officers to refrain from interference in such cases until the Indian office has failed to handle the matter satisfactorily and the state authorities call for intervention. The conditions are said to be different in this case from those in a territory where the national government has unlimited authority, and the first disposition is always to allow the state to act if the Indians are violating the state laws.

MEYERS IS SANGUINE.

Indications of Democratic Success in the State This Fall.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The Democratic nominee for state treasurer, Benjamin F. Meyers came to Philadelphia to-day, and to-night had a talk with Chairman Wright at state committee headquarters about campaign matters. Mr. Meyers had an interested audience as he sat in the reception room and told the company of visitors that the Democratic party was in good shape up the state, and that there were indications of gratifying results on election day for the Democrats. Among the visitors who listened to the veteran standard-bearer of Democracy were: George W. Dimeling, treasurer of Clearfield county; Major J. L. Spangler, of Center; W. Hayes Grier, ex-superintendent of public printing; ex-Congresman William H. Sowden, of Lehigh, and Benjamin M. Nead, of Dauphin, ex-secretary of the Democratic state committee. The local organization was largely represented, while among the federal office-holders present were: Assistant United States Treasurer Bigler and Surveyor of the Port P. Gray Week.

The surveyor remarked that his confidence in the result of next year's presidential battle was indicated by the fact that he was about to bring his family from Bellefonte, having opened a house for them on Chestnut street.

CABLE IS DYING.

Kingsland, Who Shot the Two Men Sunday, Is in Jail.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 21.—Andrew Cable and James Brett, the victims of yesterday's shooting near Bolivar, are still living. Cable's injuries are serious, and his death is momentarily expected. Brett received a flesh wound and will probably recover. Both are married farmers and live at Garfield, a small settlement across the river from Bolivar. Peter Kingsland, who did the shooting, has been arrested and placed in the Greensburg jail.

Another version of the shooting is that Brett and Cable went to Kingsland's house with the intention of robbing the old man, who is said to possess considerable wealth, and that they first enticed him to the barn, where they knocked him down and took a small amount of money from him and a watch from his pocket. The barn floor was loosely covered with boards, and Kingsland fell through a hole in the second floor and escaped uninjured. He ran to the house for his shotgun. Brett and Cable followed him and Kingsland fired at them.

TO PROTECT BONDHOLDERS.

Gulf System Directors Have a Plan and Issue a Call.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 22.—A call has been issued from New York directors to the holders of outstanding first mortgage bonds of the Denver, Texas & Gulf and Denver, Texas & Fort Worth railroads, asking the bondholders to communicate with one of the large eastern trust companies. The object of the movement is to organize an independent protective committee, Receiver Trumbull says the total amount of bonds of the two lines outstanding amount to something like $1,700,000. The first mortgage bonds of the entire Gulf system exceed $22,000,000, and nearly all the bonds are controlled by the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf. It is claimed that the call issued from New York emanates from a minority which cannot muster strength enough to affect the majority.

Cassius Clay for Sound Money.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—Cassius M. Clay, Jr., of Paris, Ky., who made the race for the nomination for governor of Kentucky, with General P. Wat Hardin, the Democratic candidate, and who was defeated in the convention by a small majority, is out to-day in a letter to the Democratic campaign committee, refusing to speak in behalf of Hardin, the free silver candidate, on a sound-money platform. He charges Hardin with repudiating the Democratic convention's platform and will not vote for him.

All the world's ratest news in eight large pages, two times a week, for only $1 a year.

OVER 12,000 MINERS IDLE.

WILLIAM WILSON, THE STRIKE LEADER, GIVES OUT THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

FIVE-CENT ADVANCE WANTED.

Coal Operators Say the Movement May Become General.

RELIEF SUPPLIES BEING ISSUED.

PHILIPSBURG, Center County, Pa., Oct. 22.—William B. Wilson, who is in charge of the strike among the miners in central and northern Pennsylvania, today gave the following list of mines in which the miners have struck for an advance of 5 cents a ton:

Toby Valley, 1,100; Coal Glen and Beech Tree, 500; Dubois, Reynoldsville and Rathmel, 2,000; Eleanora, 700; Frugality, 300; Hastings, 500; Spangler and Barnsboro, 700; Reeds, 250; Lillys, 300; Portage, 500; Cassandra, 500; Dunlo, 300; Glen Richie, 300; Walston, Adrian and Helvetia, 2,500; Anita, 600, making a total of 12,500 men idle.

All the mines in the northern part of the district except Horatio are idle. There is no change in the Clearfield and Beech Creek region, and all mines are working in the Philipsburg, Houtzdale and Osceola districts.

DUBOIS, Pa., Oct. 22.—The strike situation in this locality assumed a different phase to-day. The miners at Crenshaw and the Rochester & Pittsburg coal and iron company at Walston and Adrian suspended. The Berwind-White miners at Anita also joined the strikers. Labor leaders who have been working for weeks to get the miners at this end of the Beech Creek region out are expressing satisfaction. W. B. Wilson, of Tioga county, attended a meeting at Walston this morning, and, after getting the men to go out, hurried to Houtzdale to attend another meeting.

REYNOLDSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 22.—The strike situation among the Reynoldsville miners is yet at a standstill and it will probably remain so until other places are heard from. Reynoldsville miners are waiting on the miners in the Clearfield districts to act before any more movements are made here. Discouraging, indeed, is the outlook. A commissary was opened at Rathmel mines yesterday and relief is being given to the needy.

Owing to the suspension of the men who have been loading slack at the dump here there has been a decrease in each day's shipments of coke. Word was received at noon that Clarion miners had received an advance.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 22.—The threatened outbreak at the Stickle Hollow mines, of the Washington coal and coke company, near Perrypopils, did not materialize. The company had the works heavily guarded all night and this show of arms had a quieting effect on the strikers. The English-speaking miners are still at work, only the foreigners being on strike.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 22.—The impression among the coal operators is that the strike will either be of short duration or made general in a day or two. The miners at Bens Creek held a conference this afternoon to consider the question of returning to work.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Birk	Pittsburg
Annie Lavery	Pittsburg
Lloyd Langford	Pittsburg
Emma Jamison	Pittsburg
M. J. Repirn	Wilkinsburg
Melissa E. Clarke	Johnstown
Alexander Hill	McKees Rocks
Maggie Sheridan	Elliott
Patrick Regan	Pittsburg
Catherine Sullivan	Pittsburg
Robert C. Calhoun	Pittsburg
Maggie M. Boyd	Pittsburg
Patrick Mortimer	Braddock
Helena Needham	Homestead
John C. Wiegel	Pittsburg
Isabella Swindell	Pittsburg
Herman Schaffer	Hanover twp
Lena Schmidt	Hanover twp
George Voorhees	Sturgeon
Belle Marlow	Sturgeon
James Dunwoody	Allegheny
Annie Conway	Allegheny
Jesse H. Wright	Franklin twp
Ida Z. Downing	Ohio
Robert M. Wright	Allegheny
Maude S. Brown	Allegheny
William Miller	Pittsburg
Fannie Williams	Pittsburg
John R. Huey	McKeesport
Christina M. Ferguson	McKeesport
Isadore Rice	Etna
Theressa Staub	Etna
Harry W. McCollum	Pittsburg
Elizabeth Lundy